

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Vol. XXXVI, No. 7
FEB. 15, 1908



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXVI., No. 7. Whole No. 930

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1908

Price 10 Cents



Travel and Resort Directory



"WINTER CRUISES TO SUMMER LANDS"

A number of attractive cruises designed to appeal to those who desire to escape the rigors of our northern winter; to the active business man who needs a brief rest; and to those who desire to travel for health or recreation.

These cruises will be made by the Hamburg-American Line's magnificent cruising steamers, whose appointments are of the highest standard and fully in keeping with their purpose. They include:

A 28-Day Cruise to the WEST INDIES

BY THE SUPERB
S. S. "Oceana"

Leaving New York Feb. 27, '08

Calls at 14 ports in the WEST INDIES, NASSAU, VENEZUELA, AND PANAMA CANAL. Over 7,000 miles with all the comforts of a first-class hotel.

COST, \$150 UPWARD

2 EARLY SPRING CRUISES

TO THE

Mediterranean

by the S. S. "Oceana"

Leaving New York - April 2

Duration 19 days

Leaving Genoa - April 23

Duration 15 days

Cost from \$75 Upward

Send for Illustrated Booklets

WEEKLY CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES

25 days—\$125

by the superb new "Prinz" steamers

Itineraries include Fortune Island, Port Antonio, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port Limon (San Jose, Costa Rica), Colon, Kingston, Fortune Island, New York. Cost includes outside deck stateroom accommodations and meals.

TO JAMAICA ONLY

\$40 and up one way; \$72 and up round trip.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO

COOK'S TOURS

Europe—60 Spring and Summer Tours, All Routes.
Japan and China—Feb. 25. Japan only March 10, 24.
South America—Grand Tour leaves in June.
Siberia, Manchuria, Korea—Round the World Trip via Japan and Siberian Railway, March 24. Travel de Luxe, Limited Parties. Tours and Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and 140 Offices Abroad—ESTAB. 1841.
Cook's Travellers' Checks are Good All Over the World.

ITALY in MAY

NOT merely the traditional "Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice."
ALL THESE and more: Assisi, Perugia, Sienna, Pisa, Padua—not so large, but in their way no less significant.
SAIL April 18 S.S. Republic with Dr. H. H. POWERS, Art Critic, Traveler, Lecturer.
Write for illustrated announcement.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston.

EUROPE and ORIENT

27th season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sight-seeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.
DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE,
148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Jubilee Pilgrimage to Rome and Grand Summer Tour of Europe. Cost from \$285 up.
For particulars address
McGRANE'S TOURS, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City

FREE TRIP

to Orient or Europe given to organizer of a party of five
BABCOCK'S EUROPEAN TOUR, 1137 Denn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATHWAYS TO LONDON

TEACHERS OF ART at LONDON in August
Suggestive By-ways
Write for OFFICIAL GUIDE
TRAVEL COMMITTEE
19 Trinity Place, Boston

SPRINGTIME ABROAD

EUROPE AT THE IDEAL SEASON

A leisurely tour combining material comfort and scholarly guidance sails to the Mediterranean April 25th. Summer tours also. Booklet of

H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Congregational House, Boston.

THE COLLYER TOURS

(AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)
JAPAN, TRANS-SIBERIA and ROUND THE WORLD
424 Boylston Street Boston

EUROPE Select two months' \$250

12 tours at lowest rates from \$165 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. THE TEMPLE TOURS, P. O. Box 2317, Boston, Mass.

\$800-Travel-Education-Recreation-\$250.
Our tours interest those who want the best routes, leaders, parties, management.
AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB, Wilmington, Delaware

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

BY HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth, 184 Pages of Text and 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations.
Price, \$1.00, Net; by mail, \$1.08.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

27th SEASON

EUROPEAN TOUR through England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, The Rhine, Bavaria and its celebrated Highlands, Italy, Switzerland and France.

SELECT PRIVATE PARTY leaving New York July 2, 1908, returning September 23, 1908. Under the personal management and escort of MRS. M. A. CROSBY, 22 E. 45th St., New York City, 309 East Walnut St., Indianapolis, Ind. Printed Itinerary Now Ready.

The Hill Downs of Italy

12th SEASON

Other Unique Features

It is Superior to Most Tours Advertised!

CHARLES F. PECK, 471 West 152d St., New York.

SPRING AND SUMMER TOUR

APRIL 4th

SELECT LIMITED PARTY

Send for Prospectus

containing full particulars

and convincing reasons why

it is superior to most tours advertised!

CHARLES F. PECK, 471 West 152d St., New York.

SPRING TOURS TO ITALY

The Riviera; Switzerland; the Rhine, Germany, France and England. From Boston March 14th on S.S. "Romanic" (12,000 tons). Every detail first-class; limited party; moderate rate. Five Summer Tours.

WAGNALLS FOREIGN TOURS,

298 Washington Street, Boston.

31 West 30th Street, New York.

"IN LONDON TOWN" you

see and meet the real British character and get along with the real Johnny Bull. F. Berkeley Smith has access everywhere. Read his book if you have been to London. It will please you. Read it if you haven't been—it's next best to going. Brim full of truth. Copiously illustrated. \$1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

TRAVEL by knowing how to secure

the best seat, berth, train

First Class or hotel for your money.

The Traveler's Handbook, \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, N. Y.

PARIS OUT OF DOORS

F. Berkeley Smith has written another delightful book—"Parisians Out of Doors." Smith's book would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars. —Fred K. Remington, 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

To Transatlantic Tourists

"The Travelers' Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

EUROPE

Personally conducted, moderate priced summer tour, 1908, Italy to Scotland. REV. FREDERICK A. HEISLEY, Rector Episcopal Church, Corry, Penn.

ALTHOUSE'S Foreign Tours

Delightful High-grade Spring and Summer Tours to all parts of EUROPE.

Under our expert guidance you derive all the pleasures and benefits possible and avoid all the discomforts and vexations of travel.

Descriptive Booklets on request.

716 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

TO EUROPE THE IDEAL WAY

Map and Details free. Parties limited to 12. Everything Ideal. J. F. GRAHAM, Prin., Lawrence School, Box 1055, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IDEAL TOURS \$165 UP

Robson's Old World Tours

Delightful Summer tour. Sailing July 3. White Star. Azores, Gibraltar, Naples to Scotland, \$485. Send for itineraries. Mrs. Ed. A. ROBSON, 80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

THREE MONTHS ABROAD

A small party, sailing June 17, will visit Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland. Address Miss Dora Johnson, Green Hall, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., or Miss Willie C. Johnson, 714 Poplar Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

EUROPE

High-grade Continental tour, 101 days. May 30, \$725. Spain, Riviera and southern Italy, \$450. British Isles, \$385. Address DR. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

EUROPE

Naples to Scotland. "Cretic" June 20. Highest testimonials. 10th year. Illustrated book, map. W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore.

ITALY TO SCOTLAND

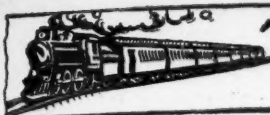
With Profs. NAYLOR-ROSEBUSH, Lawrence University. Unique upon art, scenery, history, life.

CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, APPLETON, WIS.

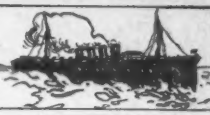
EUROPE DAYS \$370

Private party. Continent, England and Scotland. Mrs. Skelton, The Thurston, Somerville, Mass.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



Travel and Resort Directory



BOOKS

DR. ELLEN

BY
JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS

Illustrated. \$1.50.

*A splendid dramatic novel of life and love
in the Californian Sierras.*

We have thus far received only three reviews
of this book, and these say in part:

"There are several hours of unalloyed en-
tertainment. The story is dramatic and has
absorbing interest."—*Boston Globe.*

"Is a book that will be read with genuine
enjoyment by a wide circle of readers."—*The
Bookman.*

"The central situations are well invented and
strongly and dramatically announced."—*North
American Review.*

"Dr. Ellen will do."—*N. Y. World.*

The story possesses the essential qualities
which make for a wide popularity. Second
edition within a week. Editions sold to Australia
and Canada.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Union Square New York

Bargain House ^{FOR} Books

We have more than a million books in cir-
culation in our City and Country circulating
Libraries. We are constantly feeding in
thousands of new books at one end and tak-
ing out thousands of slightly used books
at the other. We buy new books in such
large quantities that we can afford to sell
our "Overs" at great bargains. The used
books having already earned a profit we can
afford to sell them at a fraction of their cost.

Our Mid-Winter Catalogue and Clearance
List, containing special bargains in Fiction,
Science, History, Travel, Biography, and
Literature, sent on request.

Sales Dept. **THE TABARD INN LIBRARY**
1629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

THE NEW TALMUD

Translated from the original text into English
by **DR. MICHAEL L. RODKINSON**
(The only Translation in the World)

THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD IN ENGLISH

and "The HISTORY of the TALMUD"
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. PROSPECTUS FREE.
THE NEW TALMUD PUBLISHING CO.
778 Colonial Building, Boston, Mass.

"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"

by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian ser-
mons SENT FREE on application to P. O. M. Com-
mittee, 2 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.

AUTHORS SEND US YOUR MS. Chas. Felton
Pidgin, author of Quincey Adams Sawyer,
etc., Literary Editor. To Publishers: emergency orders
for book work promptly executed. Bank and mercantile
references. **Mayhew Publishing Company.**
102 Ruggles Street, Boston.

BE A WRITER HAVE YOU ?

Earn money writing stories. List of 100 publications using
stories and articles sent for 2c. stamp.
WRITERS' AID ASS'N (Founded 1900), 1 & 3 Park Row, New York.



JAPAN

Quaint, Beautiful and Picturesque,
Is loveliest in APRIL,
The Season of CHERRY-BLOSSOMS!

Best reached by the
**CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY**

Through the
Canadian Rockies,
and

via
Vancouver, B.C.

by S.S. "EMPRESS
OF JAPAN,"

March 16th Sailings
every fourth week
thereafter.

Write for Pamphlets
to any Canadian Pacific
Railway Agent.

E. V. Skinner, A.T.M.
458 Broadway,
New York.

Robert Kerr, P.T.M.
Montreal,
Quebec.

GOING TO PARIS?

THEN get F. Berkeley Smith's three delightful books
on Paris and the Parisians—"The Real Latin
Quarter" (\$1.20); "How Paris Amuses Itself" (\$1.50);
"Parisians Out of Doors" (\$1.50). All beautifully
illustrated. Charles Dana Gibson says they "are like
a trip to Paris," and Frederic Remington claims that
"they would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars."
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically
pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series
of letters depicting the experiences of an American
woman, Mrs. Nellie Gore, who studied music abroad.
12mo, cloth, 231 pages, \$1.00. **Funk & Wagnalls Com-
pany, New York and London.**

Going Abroad? Don't forget "The Trav-
elers' Handbook." It
has been newly revised and enlarged, and contains
all the information desired by the tourist. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York City, N. Y.

WASHINGTON: ITS SIGHTS

and INSIGHTS
A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full
of anecdote and unconventional description. 12mo, cloth, 184
pages of text and 40 pages of inserted illustrations, \$1.00
net. **Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.**

40 TOURS TO EUROPE

Most comprehensive and attractive ever offered.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, NEW YORK



TRAVEL FREE CARE

is fully explained
in our Helpful
Brochure. Send
for it today, free

Bartlett Tours Co., 551 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

Travel and Resort Directory



California Limited

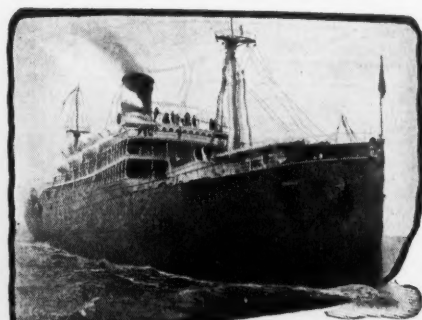
All the way



dining-car service is under the management of Fred Harvey. One of the many exclusive advantages of this train of luxury.

For first-class travel only.
All other trains to Southern California
via any line carry second-class sleepers
and second-class passengers.

May I send you our art booklet
of the Limited? Address
W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr. A. T. & S. F. Ry. System
1118 - H. Railway Exchange, Chicago.



"A Hundred Golden Hours at Sea"

Magnificent new 10,000-ton steamships, with luxurious accommodations—suites, staterooms, baths, promenade decks, cuisine unsurpassed; connecting at New Orleans with trains of superior equipment—sleepers, diners, chair, library, buffet, observation cars, clean motive power (oil burning locomotives).

Southern Pacific Steamships

New York and New Orleans

Sunset Route

To and from all points in

LOUISIANA, TEXAS, MEXICO,
ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA

Superior Service All the Way

Send for copy of handsome book—FREE

L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A.
349 Broadway
New York
Or any Southern Pacific Agent

LITERARY DIGEST READERS are planning their SPRING TRAVEL. The Hotel, Railroad, Steamship Line or Personal Tour desiring their good patronage should be attractively described in the **Travel & Resort Directory** of our

Spring Travel Number

FEBRUARY 29

So large a proportion of our subscribers have indicated their interest in our Travel Department that we have arranged to print in this issue a series of articles on the advantages of SPRING TRAVEL.

*Glorious California and the Southwest
The Road Across the Florida Keys*

Japan and China

The World's Greatest Port: New York

New Jersey's Spring Resorts—Their Accessibility

Trips Across the Continent

Virginia, The Carolinas, Georgia

It is conceded that this cooperation is of great benefit. Advertising forms close promptly at noon of Feb. 21

THE LITERARY DIGEST - NEW YORK

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

HISTORY of SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

This interesting book contains:

1. A complete account of the Socialist movement in this country from the beginning of the last century up to the present day, including Utopian, Christian, Fabian and Modern or Scientific Socialism.
2. An account of the Free Soil, Labor Reform, Anarchist, Single Tax, Populist, Nationalist and other Reform movements in the United States.
3. An account of the evolution of the present methods and policies of the Socialist Party.
4. A comparative study of the social philosophies of all American schools of social reform.
5. An analysis of the present conditions and tendencies of the future development of the Socialist movement in the United States.

371 pages, with full index, cloth, large type
Price \$1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

The Whole Story of Number Seven

Why a Seventh Day? How Did the Jews Come by this Sacred Number? Read "The Latest Biblical Archeology," by Prof. HUGO RODAN, Ph.D., in THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

For February. Per copy, 30c. Per year, \$3.00
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

THE SEMI-INSANE AND THE SEMI-RESPONSIBLE

By PROF. JOSEPH GRASSET, M.D., Paris
Translated, with Introduction by SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., New York. 8vo, 400 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 net; postpaid, \$2.75.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

DON'T EXPECT TO SATISFY YOUR FAMILY UNLESS
YOU GET FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW (1908)

STANDARD DICTIONARY

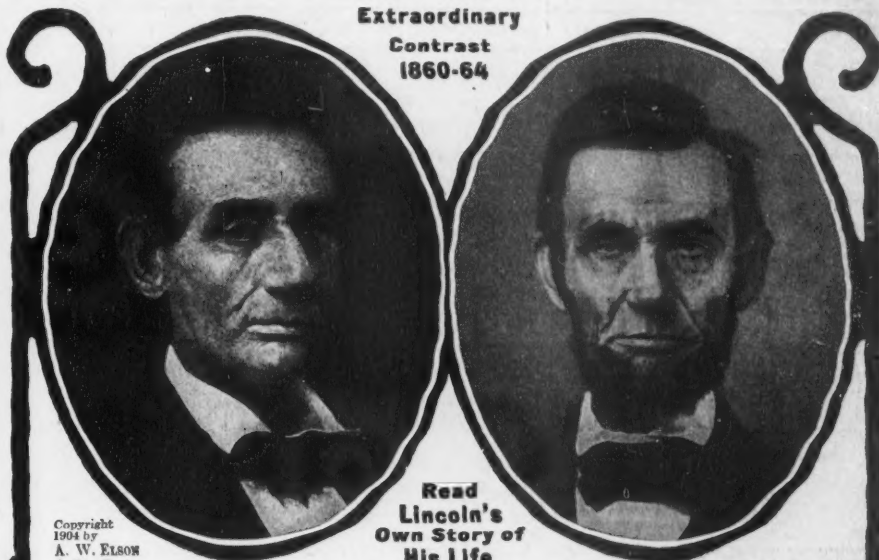
Different Bindings—Different Prices. Send for Circular. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Cash for Back Numbers of The Literary Digest

For Literary Digests, whole numbers 752, 812, 868 and 877 and semi-annual indexes for volumes 1, 16, 18, 20 and 24, returned to us at once in good condition, we will pay ten cents a copy or credit the amount on subscription.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Extraordinary
Contrast
1860-64



Copyright
1904 by
A. W. ELSON
& Co., Boston

Read
Lincoln's
Own Story of
His Life

From an original photograph taken late in 1860, when Lincoln was President-elect. The face is that of a young-looking man in the prime of life, conscious of responsibilities and determined to meet them. Note in the other picture the remarkable facial change wrought in four years.

From an original, unretouched negative, made in 1864, at the time Lincoln commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of all the armies of the republic. This negative, with one of General U. S. Grant, was made in commemoration of that event.

A \$5.00 Photogravure Portrait of Lincoln YOURS AT COST OF MAILING

THE LINCOLN CENTENARY ASSOCIATION has set aside a fund for the distribution of a limited number of photogravure reproductions of the famous Rice photograph of Lincoln, the one shown reduced at the right above. Each one of these large photogravures is carefully printed by hand in dark brown tone on imported *Japan vellum paper*, size 12x16. It is earnestly hoped that each portrait presented will be suitably framed and hung in home, school or office. While the supply lasts, the picture will be sent gratis, prepaid, to any adult sending 10 cents to cover cost of mailing. The portrait is thus sent free because the Association believes those who receive it will also be interested in the

LIFE AND WORKS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WITH VALUABLE INTRODUCTIONS

By IDA M. TARBELL and others

Authentic Centenary Edition de Luxe

The work is now in press; it will be issued shortly by the LINCOLN CENTENARY ASSOCIATION, and the first edition will be distributed among prompt applicants at

LESS THAN HALF REGULAR PRICES

Hundreds of books have been written about Lincoln, but, strange to say, never until now has it been possible to secure at a low price a worthy library edition of Lincoln's own words—his own story of his life as told in anecdotes, private and public letters, telegrams, speeches, debates and state papers. This new Edition de Luxe will be fine enough to grace a millionaire's library, yet the ASSOCIATION will place it within the means of every American family.

USE THE COUPON FOR SAMPLE PAGES

LINCOLN CENTENARY ASSOCIATION
921 MILLS BLDG. NEW YORK

U. S. D.
2-15-08
LINCOLN
CENTENARY
ASSOCIATION
921 Mills Bldg.
New York
Please mail me the
12x16 photogravure Lin-
coln portrait (List \$2.00)
which you are distributing.
I enclose ten cents to cover
cost of mailing. You may also
send me free of charge sample
pages and full particulars of the
Authentic Centenary Edition de Luxe
of Lincoln's works.

Name

Address

INTERESTED IN YOUR GARDEN?

Among our home-owning, garden-loving subscribers, who constitute so large a proportion of our circulation, many orders are about to be made up for the spring seeds, shrubs, etc. We believe that our readers will save themselves disappointment by placing their orders with the well-known and reliable firms found in our horticultural department. The advertising pages of our February issues contain many of these announcements, and we ask that you note particularly the offerings in the issue of February 22d.

Be sure to examine our new department in next week's issue.

Send for the catalogs

Mail your orders early

THE LITERARY DIGEST

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Valuable Books Slightly Damaged From Handling

We have taken from our shelves all copies of valuable books which show the slightest signs of handling. In most instances the damage is almost indiscernible, still they could not be sold as absolutely new, fresh stock. Rather than return them to our bindery to be rebound, we have slashed the price about in half, and those who answer promptly will receive unusual bargains for books that are indispensable in every library. You will note that the number of copies of each title is limited. Orders amounting to \$5.00 or more will be sent prepaid for examination; if satisfactory, books are to be paid for within five days after receipt, or returned at our expense. Please use Order Form below in ordering.

You Save From One-Half to One-Third the Price

PRICES SHOWN INCLUDE CARRIAGE CHARGES

CLEARANCE
PRICE

THIRTY THOUSAND THOUGHTS. For enlightening written or spoken words this work is a standard. Six volumes; royal octavo, cloth. Seven sets.....	Formerly \$21.00	\$ 9.15
WILKINSON'S COURSE OF FOREIGN CLASSICS IN ENGLISH. Six volumes, cloth. Nine sets.....	Formerly \$9.00	5.08
WILKINSON'S COURSE OF FOREIGN CLASSICS IN ENGLISH. Six volumes, three quarters leather. Five sets.....	Formerly \$15.00	8.10
CHURCH HISTORY, by Prof. John H. Kurtz. Gives the chief events in church history of each age; its best writers, lists of their works; the changes in doctrine and discipline; the developments in ritual, etc. Three volumes, cloth, 1,600 pages. Four sets.....	Formerly \$6.00	3.50
THE SERMON BIBLE. A library containing 4,800 sermon outlines with more than 24,000 homiletic references, comprising the whole of the sacred scriptures. Twelve volumes, 12mo, cloth. Eight sets.....	Formerly \$18.00	8.48
MY SERMON NOTES, by Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon. A selection from outlines of discourses delivered at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Four volumes, 12mo, cloth. Thirteen sets.....	Formerly \$4.00	2.30
HOLY DAYS AND HOLIDAYS. An exhaustive encyclopedia of inspiring thoughts from the great poets, authors, preachers, statesmen, and others on the important days of the ecclesiastical calendar, and the leading secular holidays. Octavo, cloth, 768 pages. Seven sets.....	Formerly \$5.00	2.90
THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERIES. An attractive and accurate story of the life, resources and future prospects of the British Empire by distinguished authorities. Large maps, tables, etc. Five octavo volumes, polished buckram binding. Eleven sets.....	Formerly \$12.50	5.10
SCIENTIFIC SIDELIGHTS. A cyclopedia of science illustrating thousands of topics in science, religion, morals, politics, history, etc. Octavo, cloth, 925 pages. Eight sets.....	Formerly \$5.00	2.90
CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS. This celebrated work is a standard of its class. Octavo, 1205 pages, law sheep binding. Six copies.....	Formerly \$8.00	5.10
YOUNG'S ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE. Seventh edition, thoroughly revised. A standard work of which thousands of copies have been sold at the regular price. One volume, quarto, cloth; 1108 pages. Thirteen copies.....	Formerly \$5.00	3.90
CHAUTAUQUA TALKS. A library of science talks about Plants, Soil, and Weather. Three volumes, 12mo, cloth.....	Formerly \$2.25	1.10
MUHLBACH'S LIBRARY OF HISTORICAL ROMANCES. Complete and fascinating history in story form of the courts of France, Austria and Germany. One of the most popular sets of books ever published. Eighteen volumes, half leather binding. Nine sets left.....	Formerly \$10.00	18.75
MEYER'S COMMENTARY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. A standard, scholarly work. Large octavo, cloth. Eleven volumes. Nine sets left.....	Formerly \$33.00	18.10
SAMANTHA IN EUROPE, by Marietta Holley. A book of roaring fun, illustrated by DeGrimm. Octavo, 727 pages, Half Russia, Gold Edges. Eight copies on hand.....	Formerly \$4.00	1.95
TITTEBAT TITMOUSE. A new and illustrated edition of Dr. Samuel Warren's famous novel "Ten Thousand a Year," as edited by Cyrus Townsend Brady. Sixty-five original drawings by Will Crawford. 12mo, cloth, 464 pages. Twelve copies.....	Formerly \$1.50	.50
MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY. Written by Mrs. Maybrick's own hand, and contains the first and only complete narrative of the fifteen years of suffering which she went through in English prisons. A book of thrilling interest. 12mo, cloth; sixteen half-tone illustrations. Fourteen copies left.....	Formerly \$1.20	.52
SAMANTHA VS. JOSIAH. A companion to "Samantha in Europe" being the story of a borrowed automobile and what came of it. Comic illustrations by Bart Haley. 12mo, cloth, 400 pages. Seven copies.....	Formerly \$1.50	.90
HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF. By F. Berkeley Smith. This jolly and handsome book is the very incarnation of that spirit of amusement which reigns supreme in the capital of the world's fun. 135 illustrations—six in colors—sixteen full page half-tone inserts—58 full page text drawings—55 half-page and smaller text drawings by the authors and other French artists. 12mo, cloth, illuminated cover. 334 pages. Eleven copies left.....	Formerly \$1.65	.90
IN LONDON TOWN. By F. Berkeley Smith. The latest of this popular author's books, illustrated along the same lines as his Paris books. Cloth, profusely illustrated. Four copies.....	Formerly \$1.65	.90
PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS. By F. Berkeley Smith. One of the most popular books of the day. 12mo, cloth; water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith, and numerous drawings and engravings by the author. Seven copies.....	Formerly \$1.65	.90
THE REAL LATIN QUARTER. By F. Berkeley Smith. Racy sketches of the life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris. 100 drawings and sketches by the author. Two caricatures in color by the French artist Sancha, and watercolor frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth, 205 pages. Six copies.....	Formerly \$1.33	.80
ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES. By F. Horace Teall. Principles and rules for compounding, together with a revised list of 40,000 compound words. This is the most complete and reliable work of the kind ever published. Octavo, cloth, leather back; 311 pages. Nine copies.....	Formerly \$2.50	1.65
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE EMANCIPATOR. By Prof. C. W. French. A book which deals with the man rather than with the statesman and the President, and seats us in cozy chat at the fireside, while the subject of the pages seems to tell his own story. 12mo, cloth, 398 pages. Four copies.....	Formerly \$1.50	.95
WENDELL PHILLIPS, THE AGITATOR. By Carlos Martyn, D.D., with an appendix containing three of Mr. Phillips' most eloquent speeches. 12mo, cloth, 600 pages with portrait. Ten copies.....	Formerly \$1.50	.95
THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. A new, twelve volume edition. Bound in buckram, beautifully illustrated. This set of books formerly sold for \$60. Just one set left, which we will let go for.....		23.40

DAMAGED BOOKS—ORDER FORM

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York City

Please send me for examination carriage prepaid

*

For which I agree to pay in cash the special price for which you offer these books in your annual Clearance Sale, within five days after receipt of the books; or if they are not satisfactory, to return them to you at your expense.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

D-2-15-8

* Fill in with the names of books desired, with Clearance Sale price. With orders amounting to less than \$5.00 cash should accompany this Order Form. Money will be refunded if books are unsatisfactory.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

	PAGE
The Message and the Country	211
The Situation in Portugal	213
The Color Line in the North	214
Filipinos in Congress	216
Bossism Repudiated by Illinois	217
The Boycott Outlawed	218

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Why King Carlos Was Assassinated	219
Disappearance of the American	219
Hindu Unfitness for Self-rule	220
A Setback for French Antimilitarism	220
Canadian Pacific Coast to be Inviolable	221
High Cost of Living in France	222

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Energy of the Human Will	223
Pets as Disease-carriers	224
Modern Transmutation of Elements	224
Lighting with Vacuum-tubes	225
Uses of Calcium	226

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Continued):

Clock-striking Figures	226
Recent Improvements in Motors	227

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Southern View of Prohibition	228
Why Jews Adopt Christian Science	228
Divided Responsibility for Ministers' Salaries	229
Where to Place the Institutional Church	229
Rescue Work in Pittsburg	230
The Renewed Call to Theology	230

LETTERS AND ART:

Music and the Masses in America	231
How Kipling Came to the French	231
The Young Insurgents in Art	232
Collegiate Benefits from the Carnegie Foundation	233
The Artist's Right to Criticize His Critics	234

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

MISCELLANEOUS	235-238
	239-245

Tarbell's Life of Lincoln

The Standard Lincoln Biography. Profusely Illustrated

IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES

New Facts regarding Lincoln's parentage.
New Light on his life as a boy, farm hand, storekeeper, politician, statesman.
The True Story of Lincoln's marriage.
New Material on the Lincoln-Douglas debate.
New Anecdotes regarding the Lincoln-Shields duel.
New Stories of Lincoln as a Lawyer.
The Famous "Lost Speech," delivered in 1856, now first reproduced.
New Facts regarding his nomination for President, election, life in Washington, tragic death, disproving many mis-statements and popular errors.

The graphic life story of one of the greatest men the world has produced

Why should the fact that a story is true militate against its interest? Millions attend plays that are only a shadow of real life; we read historical romances by the hundred thousand copies, knowing them to be fiction. Here is a man whose life story reads stranger than any romance, is true, is noble, and is a proud heritage to every American citizen.

In the *Life of Lincoln*, by Ida M. Tarbell, we present for the first time a complete, accurate, interesting Biography of Abraham Lincoln, the most heroic character in our country's history.

During five years of the most painstaking research for material the author interviewed every living companion of Lincoln's youth, every crony of his years of law and politics in Illinois and all his intimate friends of the presidential period. The result is the greatest, the most accurate, the most interesting biography of Abraham Lincoln ever written.

Miss Tarbell's *Life of Lincoln* is not merely a chronicle of the statesman, the lawyer and the President, but a story of the man, as he was, beginning with his log-cabin home and following his early struggles, step by step, until the time in our civil crisis when our national life hung on his statesmanship.

Indispensable to an American

The late Chas. A. Dana, the famous editor of the *New York Sun*, and who, as assistant Secretary of War, was intimately associated with Lincoln, selected Tarbell's *Early Life of Lincoln* (the only volume of the present great work then ready) to be one of ten books indispensable to every one of American origin.

PRAISE FROM THE PRESS

"The books deserve a popular welcome, because they satisfy in an honest way the craving for details of Lincoln's wonderful career."
—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"Her work presents a portrait of the man no student of history can afford to miss."
—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE FOUR VOLUMES ON APPROVAL

De Luxe 3/4 Leather
Volumes 6x9 inches

BINDINGS: Three-quarter Leather. 4 volumes, 133 illustrations, bound in three-quarter dark green morocco, gold tops, silk head bands, title and ornaments stamped in gold on back. A de luxe book.

Silk Cloth. 4 volumes, 133 illustrations, bound in garnet silk cloth, gold tops, silk head bands, gold titles on back and facsimile signature in gold on side.

To spread the knowledge of this wonderful work we are sending, for a short time only, first copies on approval and at our expense, and accepting the low introductory price mentioned on the coupon. Remember, it costs you nothing to investigate. If they are not what you want, send them back at our expense.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

LINCOLN HISTORY SOCIETY, 48 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

A Beautiful Portrait Free. To all who send us the coupon before March 20th we will present, upon receipt of their acceptance, a beautiful photo-mezzotint engraving of Abraham Lincoln, on Japan paper 12x17 inches.

L. D.
2-15

LINCOLN
HISTORY
SOCIETY,

48 East 23d Street,
New York

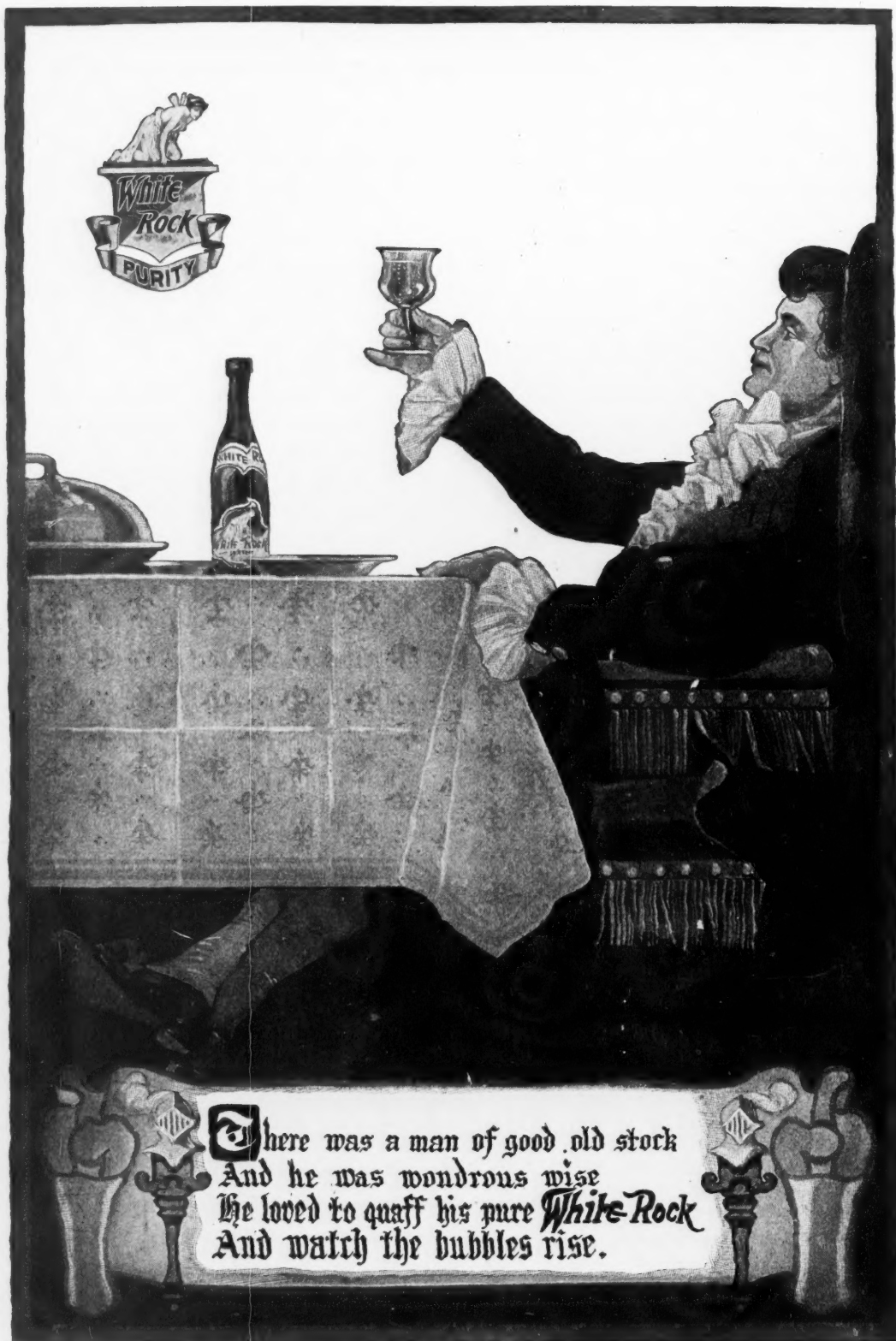
Please send me, at your expense, a complete set of **Tarbell's LIFE OF LINCOLN**, in four volumes, bound in de luxe 3/4 leather. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1.00 at once, and \$1.00 per month thereafter for thirteen* months. If not satisfactory, I will return them within ten days at your expense.

Name

Address

*If cloth binding is desired change 13 to 9 months.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., No. 7

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1908

WHOLE NUMBER, 930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MESSAGE AND THE COUNTRY

POLITICAL confusion was the most noticeable immediate result of the special message in which the President called the attention of Congress to certain labor grievances, reiterated his demands for "the moral regeneration of the business world," and delivered his most scathing attack upon the methods and practises of "predatory wealth." Ten thousand copies are ordered printed for distribution on the motion of a Democratic Senator, "Jeff" Davis, of Arkansas, who declares the message to contain the best Democratic doctrine the country has ever heard from a Republican; and during the reading in the Senate the heartiest applause came from the Democratic side. In the House also the message was punctuated by Democratic cheers; and later, Representatives Hepburn (Rep.), of Iowa, and Bourke Cockran (Dem.), of New York, vied with one another in their eulogies. "Both parties," asserts Mr. Cockran, "will square their platforms by it"; and again, "The message has prescribed the conditions of the campaign." In line with this prediction is the fact that Mr. Bryan urges the Democrats in the Senate and the House to "accept promptly the issues that have been presented by the President," and characterizes his message as a "brave" and timely "call to arms." Hence while one amused editor recalls the suggestion of John Temple Graves that Roosevelt should have the Democratic nomination in 1908, another offers the frivolous surmise that Bryan may yet qualify as a Republican candidate.

Last week THE LITERARY DIGEST printed certain salient passages from the message, with critical comment from the New-York press. A wider survey of the newspaper field seems to prove that the applause far outweighs the condemnation—the latter, indeed, being directed almost entirely against the manner, and not the matter, of the message. "It is the greatest state paper since Webster's reply to Hayne, when the very existence of the Union was threatened by the doctrines of secession," enthusiastically exclaims *The Enterprise* (Rep.), of Riverside, Cal.; and the *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.) attaches scarcely less importance to it, "for it comes at a time which certainly is a crisis in the life of this nation." "If this Government is to stand," says *The North American*, "it must be upbuilt along the lines of honesty; if it should be surrendered to the money power that spits upon the law, it is doomed." Hence the present message is not only "the most notable of all President Roosevelt's utterances," but "it stands in the forefront among the really memorable state papers in the history of the nation." To quote further:

"His enemies actually were beginning to believe that their wish had come true—that the White House held a cowed, if not a repentant, Roosevelt.

"In the face of these conditions the President's message came like a thunderbolt. His call to arms and his uplifting of the banner of the people's cause still higher was, in the circumstances, a remarkable instance of intrepid statesmanship.

"No less significant than dramatic was the reception of the message by Congress. The Democrats are on the eve of the Presidential-election struggle, acknowledging Roosevelt as the head and front of the Republican party, eager to take advantage of his slightest mistake. Yet they led the cheering that followed every point made in the message. That was a tribute never before paid to a President of any party.

"But greater still was the tribute paid by those Republicans who are representatives of evil forces and the sworn enemies of Roosevelt and all his works. They were forced, against their will, to join in the applause of the President's loyal Republican supporters and outdo the Democrats in enthusiasm.

"These Republicans did what the Democrats did, not because either contingent wished to show friendly feeling for Roosevelt, but because all that he said was so patently, stinging true that they dared not show public disapproval of a single proposition, however much they may strive, by secret, devious methods, to stifle its realization.

"The message was a restatement, a summary, a definition, of Rooseveltism in its entirety, the testament describing the legacy of this Administration to all succeeding ones. It held nothing that was new. Every thought had appeared in some form in some earlier utterance of Roosevelt. But it came with crushing force, by reason of its simple, convincing, and comprehensive clearness, and because it appeared at a time when only the highest courage and the loftiest patriotism would have dared speak in such a tone."

"It will stand as a classic, as long as the nation shall endure," predicts the *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.); and to the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) it is "one of the most powerful pieces of political eloquence in the English language." To the criticism that the message is harsh and undignified *The Oregonian* replies:

"He is severe, but so is truth; and there are times when the interest of the nation demands from its first magistrate something more effective than dignity. If Mr. Roosevelt continues to give us the same passionate advocacy of what is right and just that he offers in this message, we can well dispense with all the dignity he loses by it. One can imagine that Isaiah was somewhat undignified when he denounced prophetic woes against the wrongdoers in Israel. From one point of view all passion is undignified, and yet, without passionate advocacy of the right, wrong would reign undisturbed over the affairs of men. Let us be thankful that Mr. Roosevelt is sufficiently undignified in this memorable message to tell the naked truth with convincing power and unparalleled energy. . . .

"He discerns with unerring accuracy the meaning and extent of the struggle which is on in this country between the forces of predatory wrong and the forces of common right, and he strides into the fray without flinching. . . . The people want justice and he wants justice. What more is needed to put him in harmony with

TERMS: \$3 a year, in advance; four months, \$1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage \$1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before

expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time. Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.



HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS THEM.

—DeMar in the Philadelphia Record.

the feeling and thought of the nation? It is a noble trait of the President that he knows human nature well enough to trust it. He makes his appeal to the deeps of the popular mind and heart. He speaks without evasion or subterfuge."

The Sacramento Union, the San-Francisco Call, the Tacoma Ledger, and the Denver Republican are among the other Republican papers in the West that thrill to the President's "fighting message." It is "a call to arms against the allied malefactors," asserts the San-Francisco Call, which goes on to say:

"It proclaims a moral war. The issue is clear-cut. It is between those 'certain malefactors of great wealth' on one side and the vast body of the plain people on the other. The stake is the security of the republic. And here, for once, prophecy is safe; thoughtful and thoughtless, the people will respond to this call. Roosevelt policies—American policies would be the better term—will prevail.

"It is a 'bitter' message, say the Washington correspondents. True enough; it needs a bitter medicine to cure what ails the United States.

"It is 'a defiant defense of his Administration,' sneers Hearst. That, also, is true; it defies Harriman and the other 'higher-ups' of the national game of grab and graft whom Hearst serves, just as he serves the 'higher-ups' of San-Francisco graft.

"It 'reads like the ravings of a disordered mind,' squeaks James R. Day, kept chancellor of Syracuse University. . . . Naturally enough, Day sees a lunatic in anybody who declines to gorge with him upon the broken meats from the table of 'big business' and mumble the praises of the predatory rich between bites."

In the East we find the Boston Transcript (Rep.) among the papers which believe that public sentiment will ratify the further steps that the President proposes. But it adds in mild criticism:

"He does not give credit enough for what the *laissez-faire* system has accomplished in developing the best talents of men. The old Manchester school of political economists are to-day generally belittled, but their let-alone policy has built up great industrial

empires, certainly in marked contrast with the drowsiness which government paternalism has thrown over Russia. New Zealand's experiences contain little to encourage us in the socialistic direction. Probably we can go as far as the President now asks with entire safety, but the general direction in which his teachings lead is one that all human experience warns us to take with some deliberation."

The New York Churchman, organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. J. P. Morgan is so prominent a member, is also found in the ranks of Mr. Roosevelt's champions. Says *The Churchman*:

"In the effort to establish national righteousness, to point out and drive out of the nation social wrongdoing and its authors, President Roosevelt is not alone the constitutional head of the Government, he is an embodiment and personification of the ideals of the American people. And he is this, and will be this, in the face of one of the mightiest combinations ever formed to obscure the ideals, the liberties, and the privileges of a people. Men with accumulated fortunes amassed by the abuse of privileges derived from the people have, to the damage of the people, succeeded in using as their agents not merely men of great technical ability in their various professions, who are willing to hire their talents, but by the aid and shrewdness of such agents they have been able to draw into their alliance men who are ignorant enough, or innocent enough, to believe that material prosperity is of the essence of a nation's honor and a nation's security. Standing against this combination, the President finds himself to-day the mark of the kind of attack and calumny that confronted Washington in his second Administration. . . . The people sustained Washington then and routed their enemies. Roosevelt represents American ideals to-day. The people are with him, and they will overcome their enemies and transmit their ideals more firmly established and more clearly defined to coming generations."

"The applause in the House of Representatives will be echoed throughout the continent," asserts the Richmond News Leader (Dem.);



READING BETWEEN THE LINES OF THE MESSAGE.

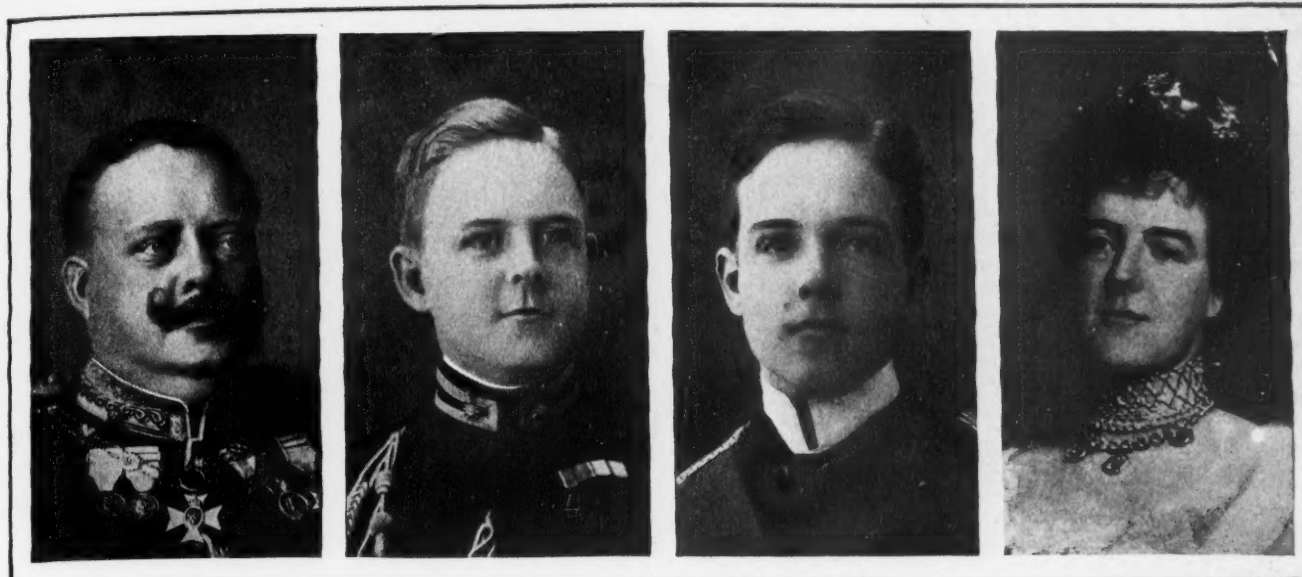
—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.



"TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."

—Rogers in the New York Herald.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.



KING CARLOS,
Murdered in Lisbon on February 1st.

CROWN PRINCE LUIZ,
Who shared his father's fate.

MANUEL II.,
The present occupant of the throne.

QUEEN AMALIA,
The bereaved wife and mother.

PORTUGAL'S STRICKEN ROYAL FAMILY.

and the *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) of the same city thinks that it will be difficult for any fair-minded man to find fault with the message. The Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) proclaims President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan "the greatest human influences to promote good government"; and the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.) finds in the President's latest message "the embodiment of the most wholesome and aggressive Democratic principle and Democratic policy." It is "a clarion call to duty which Congress would do well to heed," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.); and this opinion, differently phrased, is echoed by the Chicago *Post* and many other independent papers. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Mr. Roosevelt has done a good work in waking up the country, as no leader of the opposition party could have done, to the great abuses of corporate wealth and privilege. To have kept the stream of popular discontent further dammed up through several more complacent Administrations like that which preceded the Roosevelt régime would have been to invite at last the break and torrent of revolution. But the worthy ends that are being sought can not be best achieved through an angry confusion. We should say this remarkable message might have profound effect in further dividing the President's party and mixing up the Presidential canvass. Of this, however, we shall see."

On the other hand the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) deplores the fact that the message was "ill-timed and ill-tempered," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) remarks that, "while there is no doubt of the power of the President as a revivalist, there is an increasing number of his countrymen who believe that he can overdo the practise of introducing hortatory material into official communications in times of peace." "You can not enact a tirade into law," comments the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.) regrets that the message "has produced an uneasy feeling in financial circles everywhere, imparting an atmosphere of gloom and uncertainty to a situation already depressed and insecure." Says the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.):

"No sensible person would claim that the President's message was in the smallest degree calculated to restore confidence. The only question in that connection men are asking is, Will it hurt business, and if so, how much? The possibility that it will have some bad effect on business is taken for granted everywhere by business men. Mr. Roosevelt himself impliedly admits that it may."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) reminds its readers that "Mr. Roosevelt is a Hamiltonian, and would injure the coun-

try more by his policy of centralization than he would benefit it by the few Democratic policies he espouses." "A case of megalomania at the White House" is the diagnosis of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.); and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) is one of many to deplore a note of fierce passion in a state paper.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

"IF the assassinations of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal were intended to bring in a republic, the failure of the design seems complete," remarks the Springfield *Republican*. The resignation and flight of the Dictator, Franco, and the promise of the new Cabinet under Admiral Ferreira do Amaral to restore "the old liberal monarchy," appear to have restored stability to the Braganza throne. The wounded eighteen-year-old king, acknowledging himself "without experience either in science or in politics," has placed himself entirely in the hands of his ministers. Machado, the Republican leader, is reported as acquiescing in the situation, and a revolutionary outbreak in Oporto has been quickly squelched. Several of the Lisbon correspondents state that the assassinations have dealt a serious blow to the Republican cause, not only in Portugal, but throughout Europe. A friend of the fugitive Dictator, however, is quoted as saying that the apparent progress toward tranquillity is deceptive, and that "the passions of the people will later explode with greater violence." "Bigger than any question of monarchy or republic or anarchy," remarks the New York *Mail*, "is the simple business question of raising the wind." Portugal, it seems, has a public debt as large as that of the United States, and resting on each individual sixteen times as heavily as does ours. To quote again from the Springfield *Republican*:

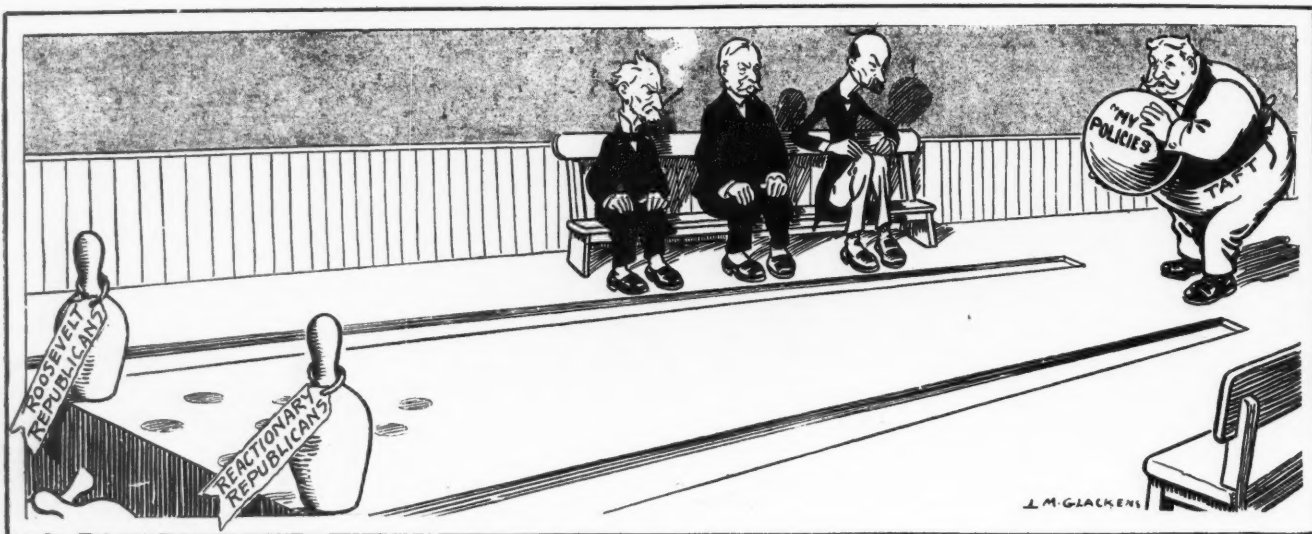
"The Republic of Portugal remains for the future to unfold. If one were established its permanence might not be assured, owing to the corruption of the political parties that would contend for power, and to the illiteracy of the people. A republic in Portugal founded on the solid mass of ignorance represented by the 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write might meet the fate that the republic in Spain under Castelar met a generation ago. After the expulsion of Queen Isabella in 1868, Spain existed without a monarch until Alfonso XII. appeared in 1875. Well-intentioned as Castelar and his followers were, they were unable to adjust the people of Spain to a republican form of government. "Garibaldi was bitterly disappointed when Cavour decided

against a republic for Italy and threw his strength in favor of Italian unity under the King of Sardinia. The later experience of Italy has doubtless satisfied most people that Cavour was wise and that a republic would have been exceedingly premature in the Italian peninsula, if it were designed to unite the various kingdoms under a head capable of contending with Austria on the north and the papacy within its borders. No Latin country in Europe has seriously attempted to establish or has made a success of the republican form of government save France, but France had conditions in favor of the experiment such as no other Latin country has enjoyed. There came a time, after Sedan, when no other government could exist. Of the countries in Northern Europe, Norway and Sweden are well suited to republicanism and they might drift into it with ease, were not the influence of such powerful neighbors as Russia and Germany opposed to the tendency. Holland, too, has republican traditions, and the Dutch are certainly as capable as the Swiss for republican institutions. But, on the whole, the present balance of power in the European state system does not favor the development of republican governments. Such a development as that in France was necessarily acquiesced in by the great monarchical Powers, yet they made impracticable a republican government in Norway when the Norwegians broke away from Sweden a few years ago. The truth is, too, that the more radical people in countries like England and Germany are

now less insistent upon the republican form of government than upon the elements of democratic control of such government as exists."

THE COLOR LINE IN THE NORTH

THAT we have a growing "negro problem" in the North as well as in the South is a fact as yet scarcely recognized except by charity workers and police authorities. Special interest, therefore, attaches to Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's discussion, in *The American Magazine* for February, of this less-familiar phase of a truly national problem. Mr. Baker asserts that in some respects—in the matter of skilled labor, for instance—the North is harder upon the colored laborer than the South, where the labor-union is not yet dominant. In the South the problem is still largely an agricultural one, while in the North it is confined almost entirely to the larger cities. "In every important Northern city," says Mr. Baker, "a distinct race problem already exists, which must, in a few years, assume serious proportions." In distinctly agricultural districts in the North the census shows an actual falling off of negro population of ten per cent. between 1880 and 1900.



From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1908. By permission.

A BAD SPLIT.

"If you get 'em both, Bill, you're a wonder."

Glackens in *Puck*.

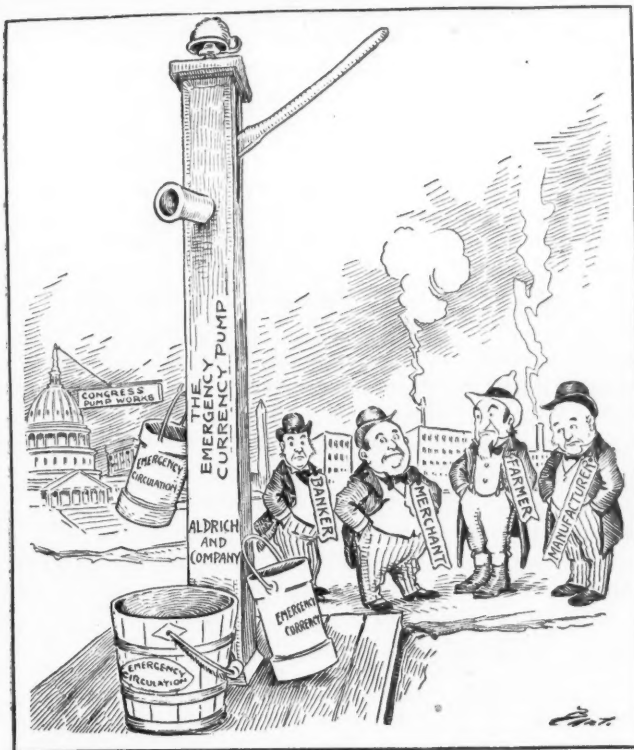


"SO, BOSS!"

MR. TAFT—"Much more can be accomplished, you know, by kindness than by brutality."

—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

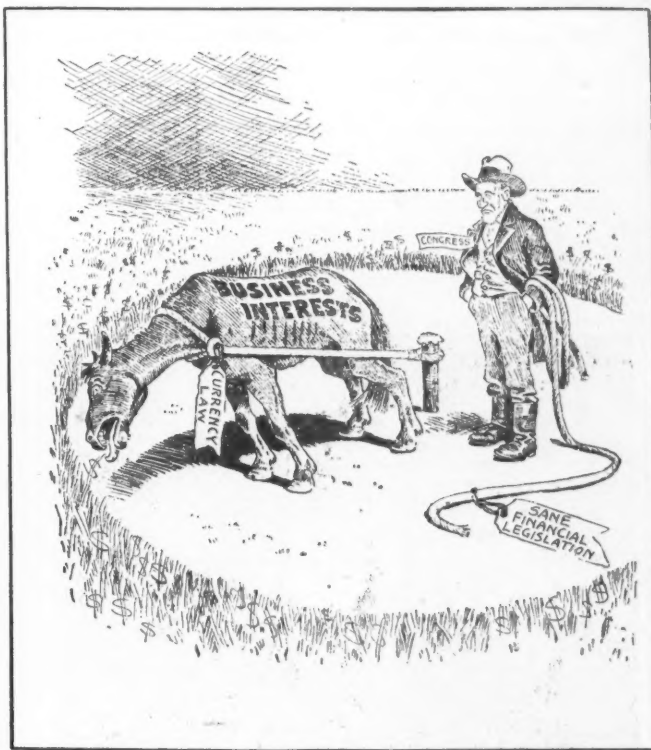
THE LABORS OF TAFT.



THE "HIGH-FINANCE" PUMP.

THE GENTLEMEN IN THE BACKGROUND—"That evidently is not intended for our use."

—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



GIVE THE CRITTER MORE ROPE.

—DeMar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

NOTES ON OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

But in the large cities the negro element is growing "more rapidly, perhaps, than any other single element of urban population"—and this in spite of the fact that in these Northern negro communities the deaths are almost invariably in excess of the births. But it appears that there is a tide of negro immigration constantly rolling upward from the South that more than counteracts the effects of a high mortality. Thus we read:

"In 1880 Chicago had only 6,480 colored people; at present it has about 45,000, an increase of some 600 per cent. The census of 1900 gives the negro population of New York as 60,666. It is now (1907) probably not less than 80,000. Between 1890 and 1900 the negroes of Philadelphia increased by 59 per cent., while the Caucasians added only 22 per cent., and the growth since 1900 has been even more rapid, the colored population now exceeding 80,000.

"It is difficult to realize the significance of these masses of colored population. The city of Washington to-day has a greater community of negroes (some 100,000) than were ever before gathered together in one community in any part of the world, so far as we know. New York and Philadelphia both now probably have as many negroes as any Southern city (except Washington, if that be called a Southern city). Nor must it be forgotten that about a ninth of the negro population of the United States is in the North and West. Crowded communities of negroes in Northern latitudes have never before existed anywhere. Northern city conditions therefore present an entirely unique and extraordinarily interesting study."

In Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago Mr. Baker was told by both white and colored people "that race feeling and discrimination were rapidly increasing; that new and more difficult problems were constantly arising"; and he found that, generally speaking, "the more negroes the sharper was the expression of prejudice."

Two classes of colored people come North: "the worthless, ignorant, semicriminal sort," lured by the intermittent, high-paid day labor of the North and the glittering excitements of city life; and "the self-respecting, hard-working people who are really seeking better conditions of life, a better chance for their children." To many of these the North has all the glamour of the promised

land, and Mr. Baker finds something unspeakably pathetic in the inevitable disillusionment. "Coming North to find a place where he will be treated more like a man and less like a serf, the negro discovers that he must meet the competitive struggle to which men of the working class are subjected in the highly developed industrial system of the North." To quote further:

"I know of nothing more tragic than the condition of the swarming newer negro populations of Northern cities—the more tragic because the negro is so cheerful and patient about it all. I looked into the statistics closely in several of them, and in no instance does the birth-rate keep pace with the death-rate. They die off faster than they reproduce themselves, and if it were not for the immigration constantly rolling upward from the South the negro population in Northern cities would show a falling off. Consumption and the diseases of vice ravage their numbers. . . .

"From inquiries that I have made everywhere in the North there would seem, indeed, to be a tendency to 'race suicide' among negroes as among the old American white stock. Especially is this true among the better-class negroes. The ignorant negro in Southern agricultural districts is exceedingly prolific, but his Northern city brother has comparatively few children. . . .

"Not only is the death-rate high in the North, but the negro is hampered by sickness to a much greater degree than white people. Hospital records in Philadelphia show an excess of negro patients over whites, according to population, of 125 per cent. About 5,000 negroes passed through the hospitals of Philadelphia last year, averaging a confinement of three weeks each. Mr. Warner, in *American Charities*, makes sickness the chief cause of poverty among colored people in New York, Boston, New Haven, and Baltimore. The percentage of sickness was twice or more as high as that of Germans, Irish, or white Americans.

"Such are the pains of readjustment which the negroes are having to bear in the North."

Turning from hostile physical conditions to race prejudice, Mr. Baker finds a change of attitude, "a hesitation and withdrawal," on the part of the better class of white men; and among the rougher white element, "crude sporadic outbreaks" of physical violence. He reminds us that in Springfield, Ohio, two race riots have occurred, in the first of which a negro was lynched, while in

the second many were driven out of town, and a row of colored tenements was burned. Of race prejudice in Boston, the old center of abolitionism, he says:

"Superficially, at least, the negro in Boston still enjoys the widest freedom; but after one gets down to real conditions he finds much complaint and alarm on the part of negroes over growing restrictions.

"Boston exercises no discrimination on the street-cars, on railroads, or in theaters or other places of public gathering. The schools are absolutely free. A colored woman, Miss Maria Baldwin, is the principal of the Agassiz School, of Cambridge, attended



Copyrighted, 1908, by Waldron Fawcett.

BENITO LEGARDO AND PABLO OCAMPO.

The Filipino delegates representing the Philippine Commission and Assembly in Washington.

by six hundred white children. I heard her spoken of in the highest terms by the white people. Eight negro teachers, chosen through the ordinary channels of competitive examination, teach in the public schools. There are negro policemen, negro firemen, negro office-holders—fully as many of them as the proportion of negro population in Boston would warrant. A negro has served as commander of a white post of the Grand Army. . . .

"But with crowding new immigration, and incited by all the other causes I have mentioned, these conditions are rapidly changing.

"A few years ago no hotel or restaurant in Boston refused negro guests; now several hotels, restaurants, and especially confectionery stores will not serve negroes, even the best of them. The discrimination is not made openly; but a negro who goes to such places is informed that there are no accommodations, or he is overlooked and otherwise slighted, so that he does not come again. A strong prejudice exists against renting flats and houses in many white neighborhoods to colored people. . . .

"Even at Harvard, where the negro has always enjoyed exceptional opportunities, conditions are undergoing a marked change. A few years ago a large class of white students voluntarily chose a brilliant negro student, R. C. Bruce, as valedictorian. But last year a negro baseball player was the cause of so much discussion and embarrassment to the athletic association that there will probably never be another colored boy on the university teams. The line has already been drawn, indeed, in the medical department."

"In fact," concludes Mr. Baker, "the more I see of conditions North and South, the more I see that human nature north of Mason and Dixon's line is not different from human nature south of the line."

FILIPINOS IN CONGRESS

LAST week Benito Legardo and Pablo Ocampo, the resident Commissioners from the Philippines, took their seats in the House of Representatives at Washington. Ocampo, who was a leading member of the revolutionary party at the beginning of the American occupation, is the delegate chosen by the new Assembly, while Legardo, a controlling spirit in the business of the islands, owes his selection to the Philippine Commission. "Mr. Ocampo's first duty," asserts a writer in the *Asamblea Filipina* (Manila), "is to work for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands," since "he represents an Assembly which is overwhelmingly Nationalist." He also should incite Congress to attack and kill the Dingley tariff, calmly suggests the same writer. According to the *Manila Times*, Ocampo is a young lawyer who has always been identified with the patriot element in Philippine politics. We learn further that as editor of *La Patria*—which was suspended by order of General Otis—he was obnoxious to the military authorities. He served as secretary of the Malolos Congress, and was deported to Guam with the revolutionary leaders after the surrender. Nevertheless the Philippine correspondent of the *Chicago Public* is amused that the Assembly should choose to be represented by so conservative a delegate. To quote:

"The Assembly does not act like a body of free men. One Filipino has shrewdly commented upon the glorious position in which the Government now finds itself. For it can make the Assembly do its will, and yet, if disaster should follow, could throw part, or all, of the blame on that unhappy body. The Assembly is a timid creature, just born, with theoretical powers which it has not yet learned to use. It is composed of Orientals whom centuries of bitter experience have taught to bow before the might of the western world. Men of this description are given an Assembly, at the inauguration of which by the Secretary of War of the conquering power that personage saturninely discusses the circumstances which would 'make it necessary to take away its existing powers, on the ground that they have been prematurely granted, or in which he would 'have to admit that the granting of the Assembly was a mistake, and that Congress must abolish it.'

"Now it is well known that the Nationalists have a majority in the Assembly, and that the platform of that party calls for immediate independence. Ocampo is not a member of that party. Indeed, in a recent trip through the provinces he spoke against immediate independence. . . . By some alchemy, a majority for immediate independence is made to choose, as its representative, an apostle of an inconsistent doctrine. Thus is vindicated the wisdom of the confidence reposed in the use by Filipinos of representative institutions."

The other delegate, Mr. Legardo, has been a member of the Philippine Commission since its organization. A Manila dispatch describes him as "a man of pleasing personality and high intellectual ability"; and it adds the information that he is one of the wealthiest men in the islands "and is well able to take his place among millionaires in Washington."

The instructions delivered to the two Commissioners, according to the same dispatch, fall under five general heads, but all relate, in one way or another, to commerce. Chief among these is the request for certain tariff concessions. In this connection it may be noted that Secretary Taft, in his recent report on the Philippines, adheres to his opinion that we ought to open our markets to their tobacco and sugar.

Incidentally the *Manila Times* comments upon the interesting effect the native Assembly is having as a sort of buffer between the Commission and the Filipino people, and shows how responsibility is begetting a certain conservatism in the assemblymen. The paragraphs that we quote below may throw a side-light upon their choice of a delegate who is not committed to the doctrine of "immediate independence":

"As a consequence of the creation of that body the vials of criticism which formerly were poured out in an unending stream against the Philippine Commission, which meant chiefly the Amer-

ican members of the Commission, have now been effectually stopt. Whatever complaints were lodged against that body must now, if uttered at all, be laid against the Assembly. The Lower House serves as a buffer between the administration, in so far as it is American, and the Filipino people, and the assemblymen must now shoulder a large part of the responsibility of government and the burden it entails.

"As the Filipino people themselves elected the assemblymen, and as those gentlemen are supposed to be the most capable men available, carping and clamor, if indulged in, reflect not only upon the assemblymen but also on the large constituency they represent, the Filipino people themselves. If the assemblymen are incompetent, the inference is that the Filipinos are incompetent. In criticizing the assemblymen the Filipinos are therefore criticizing themselves.

"The logical result is a feeling or profession of satisfaction and contentment among the Filipinos. They must, at least outwardly, approve.

"As for the assemblymen, they are exemplifying the axiom that responsibility begets conservatism, and for eighty Filipinos of consequence—men whose influence is dominant and whose word carries decisive weight—who might otherwise have been a disturbing and disquieting element, we have eighty men who are trying their best to grapple with and solve the problems of the country and to promote its welfare. Many of them, from being destructive, are now constructive, and they are beginning to realize that successful administration is not the light and easy task they thought it while they were on the 'outside.'

"As an outcome of this situation and the statesmanlike policy of the Secretary of War, we have quietude where before there existed discontent, and, above all, we have that harmony so essential to progress."

BOSSISM REPUDIATED BY ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS, after two unsuccessful attempts, has achieved a direct-primary law; and as a result, say the friends of the measure, the political parties in that State will henceforth be dominated, not by the will of the bosses, but by the will of the voters. The event is hailed by the *Chicago Record-Herald* as a "revolution," and "a glorious victory for the people." "The voters knew what they wanted and why they wanted it when they demanded direct primaries," as *The Daily News* of the same city approvingly remarks. The *Chicago Socialist*, however, looks upon the new law with something of suspicion, remarking that "it creates an election machinery so cumbersome that it is expected that only the two larger parties will be able to meet its requirements." The bill is thus summarized by *The Public* (Chicago):

"It provides for the nomination of all candidates for all elective State, Congressional, senatorial, county, city, village, town, and judicial offices, members of the State Board of Equalization, clerks of the appellate courts, trustees of sanitary districts, and all officers of the municipal courts of Chicago and for the election of precinct, senatorial, and State central committeemen of political parties; but not for the nomination for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, nor for university trustees, nor for the election of delegates to national conventions. It abolishes the delegate system, and under it no more conventions will be held for the nomination of candidates for any of the offices included in the terms of the bill. The first primaries will be held August 8, 1908. Any candidate receiving a plurality of all his party votes cast at the primary for a given office will be the nominee of his party for that office. Senatorial committees are empowered to recommend the number of candidates to be nominated for the office of State representative from their respective districts by their respective parties. Delegates to national conventions and nominees for Presidential electors are to be chosen by State conventions. Provision is made for an advisory vote on the nominee for United States senator."

With the principle now safe, remarks *The Record-Herald*, amendments such as may be dictated by experience will be easy to pass. "No one claims," it adds, "that the bill is perfect." To quote further:

"Possibly corrupt organizations may still do something for machine politicians, and possibly the people themselves may make serious mistakes, but the voters will have their chance and they will always have the power of correction in their own hands. They will no longer be at the mercy of a close corporation.

"Under the circumstances the changes must be of a most radical and beneficial nature. They will bring a blessed relief from a peculiarly irritating and degrading despotism."

Says *The News*:

"The new law has defects. The transition from rule by a few forceful political managers to rule by the full strength of the



HIS RULE IS ENDED.

—Wilder in the *Chicago Record-Herald*.

parties leaves some incongruities to be eliminated. Simplification comes readily, however, when straightforward methods are applied to any problem. From the start the desire of the voters to enjoy good government should result in placing merit in the forefront when candidates for important offices are chosen.

"Enemies of direct primaries insist that the voters can not choose party candidates with wisdom, and that loss of the guidance of the politicians must prove disastrous. But the voters will continue to accept the guidance of party men in whose judgment and honesty they have confidence. To win and keep the voters' confidence will be worth the while of any well-meaning political leader. Why such a man should distrust the voters after they have been unshackled by the direct-primary system is difficult to understand."

A number of States in the West and South have accepted the system of uniform primaries, and many of these, as the *Philadelphia Press* points out, have gone to the full length, as Illinois has, in requiring even State candidates to be nominated by direct vote. The Pennsylvania direct-primary law, on the other hand, retains the State convention for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for by the State at large. Says *The Press*:

"The Illinois plan is much like that of Oregon, where complaint is made that no authority is left the parties to declare their principles and policies. This appears to be a valid complaint. In the absence of conventions there is no real authority to make declarations. They can not well be made by party committees which, as a rule, are not popularly constituted as conventions are. Committee utterances ordinarily would carry little weight.

"Plain statements of party purposes are frequently as necessary in State as in national affairs. There are matters of State concern which can be treated only in State deliverances. This was understood in the Pennsylvania legislature when the present primary law was enacted, and the State convention was retained, while city, county, and district conventions were abolished, the nominations

being made by direct vote. At the same time the State convention comes under the influence of the direct primary, as all the delegates to that body are chosen by direct vote. It more immediately represents the party people than under the old system. . . .

"In course of time it is probable that some of the States, if not all, that have gone beyond this will come back. The Pennsylvania law, except in some of its minor details, is an exceedingly good one."

THE BOYCOTT OUTLAWED

THE unanimous decision of the Federal Supreme Court that the boycott as conducted by the labor-unions is "a conspiracy in restraint of trade" reveals the fact that the Sherman Antitrust Law can cut both ways. The case, which is secure of its niche in legal history, was brought by D. E. Lowe & Co., hatters, of Danbury, Conn., against whom the United Hatters and the American Federation of Labor have maintained a boycott for the past five years. The boycott was declared because the Danbury firm refused to bind itself to employ only members of the Hatters' Union in its shops. In handing down the decision Chief Justice Fuller said in part:

"In our opinion the combination described in the declaration is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States' in the sense in which those words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly. . . .

"Nor can the act in question be held inapplicable because defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act made no distinction between classes. It provided that 'every' contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade was illegal. The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt, by legislation, organizations of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act, and that all these efforts failed, so that the act remained as we have it before us."

"Only think of it—the great 'Antitrust' Law, framed and enacted to mulct wicked Capital, now turned on honest Labor!"

gleefully exclaims the *New York Commercial*, which casts a backward glance of satisfaction over other recent antilabor decisions. To quote:

"The Supreme Court has only recently declared the Employers' Liability Act to be null and void; it has stamped as unconstitutional that section of the Erdmann Act, so called, which prohibits discrimination against members of labor organizations by railroads; and the highest Federal court of the District of Columbia has formally enjoined the American Federation of Labor from publishing the Bucks Stove and Range Company in its 'unfair list.' Verily, these be parlous days for organized labor!"

Says the *Boston Transcript*:

"The three recent so-called labor decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are decidedly suggestive. They give rise to many thoughts and rather point to the fact that our legislatures have been traveling the road toward Socialism a little too fast for the Federal Constitution. It is conceived that never before in our history has that wonderful and sacred document proved of greater efficacy. It is a mere platitude that class legislation is the most pernicious of all vicious influences in the body politic, whether it be in favor of the so-called upper or lower class. Yet under the spur of popular impulse some wise statesmen have succumbed to the seductive proposition of ameliorating the condition of the poor at the expense of the rights of others—just as the old order in France sought to perpetuate the rule of the nobles. We venture to think that class privileges of either sort in their last analysis must end in the same way."

It will not be the fault of the United States Supreme Court, says the *Chicago Socialist*, if the Socialists do not carry the country next fall. It restates the court's decision as follows: "If the members of a union, as a union, refuse to purchase the goods of their enemies and to help force down their own wages, then they are liable for the damages which their refusal to assist their opponent may cause to that opponent." And it adds: "How long will it be before the Supreme Court will decide that the unions may be taxed to support the Citizens' Alliance?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

By demonstrating yesterday that the earth is still rotating on its axis the Columbia University physics faculty had no intention of reflecting on the President's message.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE crowd that stood out of doors all night in New York with the temperature five degrees above zero, waiting for the Oriental Bank to open, certainly kept cool under trying circumstances.—*Boston Transcript*.

AN odd contradiction is that stolen property found on a small thief sends

him surely to jail; the stolen property in the possession of a big thief is the principal factor in keeping him free.—*New York American*.

NEW YORK CITY's continued bond sales suggest that 'twere better to be a resident now than fifty years hence when the bonds will fall due.—*Chicago Daily News*.

OF course, some pessimistic Americans can't get rid of the notion that the first of April, 1909, would be a much more fitting date on which to turn the control of Cuba over to the natives once more.—*Washington Post*.

IF you feel as if you were losing your grip you probably have got it.—*Chicago Post*.

IRRIGATION seems to be making the desert bloom with politicians, also.—*Cleveland Leader*.

WASHINGTON reports 20,000 cases of grip, not including the one Uncle Joe has on legislation.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner*.

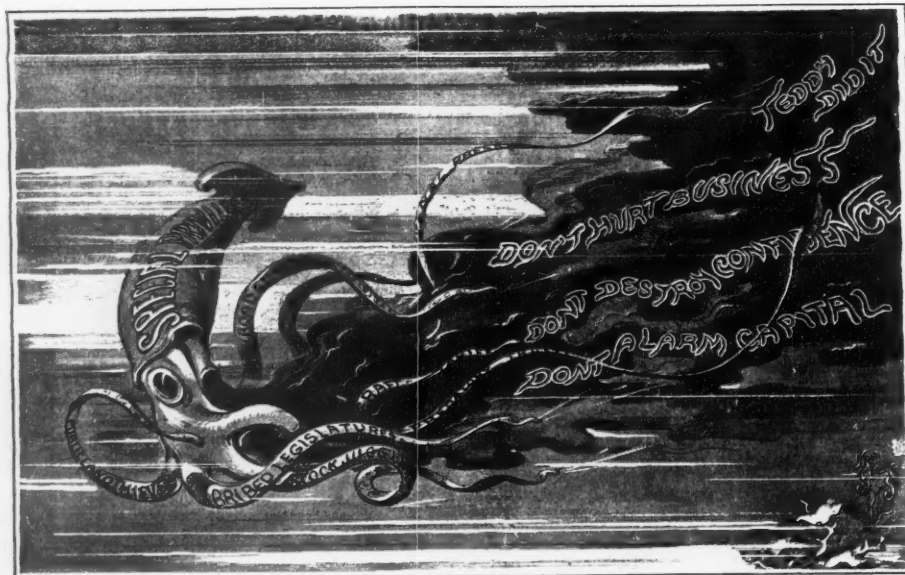
MORSE's passion for steamships was perhaps attributable to their property of floating in water.—*New York American*.

CRITICS of the President are now at a disadvantage, because there is so little left to accuse him of.—*Washington Post*.

LOTS of history can be made in the coming twelve months. But there is plenty of history already, such as it is.—*Chicago Daily News*.

TEN deer hidden in a car-load of lumber have been seized by a Wisconsin game-warden. Probably they were billed as table-board.—*Chicago Post*.

"HUGHES needs a leader," declares a New York politician. The only trouble with some of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Presidency is that they need followers.—*Washington Post*.



From "Puck," copyrighted 1908. By permission.

THE GIANT SQUID AT BAY.

When attacked it clouds the issue by discharging an inky fluid.

—Keppler in Puck.

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY KING CARLOS WAS ASSASSINATED

It is agreed by most of the European papers that the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal was the direct outcome of Mr. Franco's unconstitutional measures. When Queen Amalia met the "Dictator" at the bier of her husband and son, she pointed to the lifeless victims of rebellion and exclaimed, "This is your work." King Edward of England as well as King Victor Emanuel of Italy are both reported in the press to have expostulated with Dom Carlos and to have warned him against the dangers of a non-parliamentary government. Franco himself barely escaped a bomb in the latter end of January, and the last day of that month, says the *Heraldo* (Madrid), was fixt for the dealing of a final blow by the Radicals at the Franco régime. The blow fell on the following day, when the assassins found their opportunity. Franco is no longer a dictator, and appears to have sought safety in flight. In St. Petersburg the fatal catastrophe in the streets of Lisbon has caused wide excitement. The *Russ* of that city draws a parallel between the condition of things in Russia and in Portugal, and warns the Government that the situation in St. Petersburg may find the same ending as things have found in Lisbon. To quote from this paper:

"The damnable and hideous tragedy that has just been enacted in Portugal plainly points to the fact that the King did not understand his people and sought, by the appointment of a tyrannical dictator, to bring the masses to a compliance with the ideas of the Government. The tragedy occurred at the very moment in which Premier Franco seemed to have gained his end of bringing affairs to a state of tranquillity by means of a series of unexampled repressive enactments."

Speaking of the origin of the plot the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* observes, in an article which is evidently inspired, that the rumor that the assassins were foreign anarchists is not to be taken as the whole truth. Franco's administration, it is implied, lay at the foundation of the outrage. To quote:

"It is impossible at the present moment to give a decisive judgment on the political or impolitic measures that suggested motives for the perpetration of the crime. The idea that we are witnessing merely an outbreak of anarchism must naturally occur to any one. But Portuguese and Spanish authorities plainly give out that even if anarchists were the agents, we must take into account the political condition at Lisbon in laying the blame on any one."

The liberal *País*, of Madrid, evidently anticipated an outbreak of popular fury when in the middle of January it announced in connection with the dictatorship of Franco, which proved so exasperating to the left wing of the Cortes, "There is every reason to suppose that we are on the eve of sensational outbreaks against public order." This remark is coupled with complaints that "the dictatorship now compasses its own ends no longer by legal methods, but has recourse to measures which are plainly unconstitutional."

In a subsequent number of this liberal organ we read that "the tragedy was the natural outcome of Franco's political absurdities." Yet this paper believes that "the new King of Portugal possesses sufficient strength of character to master his grief and advance at once to the rescue of his country." "The assassination," this paper adds, "was plainly the indirect result of King Carlos's infatuation." "We are driven to the conclusion," remarks the *Imparcial* (Madrid), "that Premier Franco was morally responsible for this appalling occurrence," which was "doubtless rendered possible," remarks the *Liberal* (Madrid), "by the remissness and want of caution exhibited by the authorities." A representative of the *Matin* (Paris) obtained from Mr. Magalhier Lima, an eminent Republican in exile from Portugal, the following opinion on the occurrence. After stating that "Franco by his political meas-

ures has roused up discord among the people and hatred toward himself," the speaker proceeds as follows:

"I ought to state my opinion that the unpopularity of King Carlos proceeded from the fact that he maintained Franco in office. In reality the situation was such that there was neither king nor parliament, but one man was invested with extraordinary power which he employed in such a way as brought the country to the brink of destruction. Every party in the country, without exception, was opposed to the dictatorship, but I most solemnly declare that the Republicans are fighting for ideas and principles, and can not be held responsible for this crime. In the mean time Franco, should he retain the dictatorship, will be the cause of a terrible revolution. Perhaps he will resign. This indeed will be the sole means of restoring tranquillity to the country."

The whole press of Paris is filled with sorrowful comment on the event. Perhaps the *Paris Temps* may be taken as a fair spokesman for the other papers. In this journal we read:

"King Carlos, notwithstanding his amiable disposition, had lost the sympathy of his people by his out-and-out support of Prime Minister Franco, whose policy was of the severest and most restrictive kind. Nevertheless one of the immediate results of this deplorable assassination will be the relaxing of these restrictive ordinances. It is quite possible that the coming election will be the occasion of many loyal manifestations toward the royal family of Portugal."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN

THE genuine American of Anglo-Saxon blood is rapidly vanishing from the face of the earth, and will eventually be as extinct as the Huron or Iroquois, declares Viscount d'Avenel. The descendants of other nations are supplanting the Anglo-Saxon in the United States, we are told, and "George Washington, if he should rise from his grave, would find himself much more at home in London than in New York." In a somewhat exhaustive article in the leading literary organ of Paris, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, he sets out to prove by a long array of statistics his assertion that the Americans of the present day are British and Anglo-Saxon merely in their language. The population of the large towns is made up mostly of various European continental elements. Out of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Chicago, for instance, only 375,000 are Americans. There has been a gradual change in the nationality of the European immigrants who have sought this shore. From 1840 to 1860 it was reckoned that 43 per cent. of the newcomers were Irish and 35 per cent. Germans. Compare this with the state of things from 1901 to 1906. The Irish and Germans each make up 5 per cent. of the immigrants. The remaining 90 per cent. consists of a heterogeneous crowd, 28 per cent. being Italians, 27 per cent. Austrians and Hungarians, 20 per cent. Russians or Poles. All these immigrants are prolific and multiply quickly, while American families have few children or none at all. Viscount d'Avenel thus summarizes his views:

"The descendants of the 10,000,000 Anglo-Saxons by whom the United States was populated in 1830 form no more than an insignificant minority in the bosom of the present gigantic republic. They will end by occupying no more permanent a place than the aborigines whom they so obstinately repress, and who are now dying off on their Western reserves. While these latter are perishing in misery, their conquerors are threatened with extinction through their very prosperity."

He thus dwells upon what our President has styled "race suicide," as a contributing cause to the decay of the American race:

"I do not pretend to hold up my own country as a pattern, for it is the least prolific of nations. But it is scarcely fair to make a comparison between France and the United States on this point.

If the States were as well furnished with men as France is there would be 700,000,000 inhabitants in the Republic. Even if America were as densely populated as Massachusetts it would contain 1,200,000,000 people, and if it were populated as thickly as Belgium it would count more inhabitants than the whole of the present human race."

"The sterility of the genuine Americans is something appalling," he writes. Yet the American "speaks in terms of eulogy of large families, just as an infidel might speak sympathetically of religion." But there is no excuse, he says, for "race suicide" in the United States, or, at least, much less than there is in France:

"The better-class American, descendant of the strong race of original colonists, openly despises the wonderfully rapid multiplication of the foreign immigrant family. He pities the parents, and thinks that reckless improvidence and poverty is concerned in it. 'An inferior race,' he scornfully declares, 'is always prolific.' Yet it should be noticed that the material conditions under which the struggle for life is carried on are much more favorable in America than in France. Everything seems formed to promote the development of the population, the fields of activity are boundless, the territory is vast and land cheap, while an energetic man in our country is bounded by conditions from which it is hard for him to free himself."

This writer concludes by saying that the law of physical development makes the permanence of the American race impossible. That race will be crowded out by the survival of continental hybrids, and the last of the Americans will come as surely as "The Last of the Mohicans."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HINDU UNFITNESS FOR SELF-RULE

THE Hindu extremists who are clamoring for absolutely autonomous self-government are informed by one of their own race that they are not fit for it. The very dissensions and schisms that marked their recent congress at Surat, he says, "are proofs positive that we lack in the fundamental principle of political science." Mr. Jwala Dass is the writer who indulges in this plain talk, and he writes in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). He says candidly:

"We have as yet to learn to respect the opinion of the majority, and it is an anomaly to me how the people who can not bear to be outvoted in an assembly like the Congress (where all the offices are honorary) can hope to govern the country by a party system, when the party in power is bound to have such patronage at its command. That self-government should be the ideal for all patriotic Indians no one will gainsay, but the lessons of past history should not be lost upon us. The ideal may be kept in view in striving for all political reform."

The caste system in India is fatal, he declares, to the development of genuine political freedom and practical government, and a community that treats the lower classes as they are treated in India "can have no true instinct of liberty and self-respect." He says in the most downright way that no party which "turns a deaf ear to the claims of the lower castes and denies them the mere attributes of human beings" ought to expect "an alien government to listen to their grievances." He severely charges the people of Hindustan with moral and social degradation, such as unfits them for political freedom, and remarks:

"It is the moral sense of the people that has to be elevated. The average Indian is a selfish creature at heart. The centuries of alien dominance have made him what he is. He has no love

for his country, and patriotism is a vague term to him. He can not understand why he should subordinate his own interests to those of his country. Therefore he should be taught the virtue of self-abnegation, of merging the individual into the community. He is a stranger to the virtues of toleration and catholicity."

A SETBACK FOR FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISM

ANTIMILITARISM has received a somewhat violent reverse by the condemnation of Mr. Hervé, editor of the *Guerre Social* (Paris), to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs (\$600) for his abuse of the French Army and his covert attacks on Mr. Clemenceau as responsible for the Morocco campaign. It will be recalled that Mr. Hervé has been five times before the court on similar charges. Three times he escaped punishment, once he

served a few months out of a four years' sentence of imprisonment. In his recent utterances he charged the Government with prostituting the services of the Army to the purposes of high finance and colonial speculation. He attacked the Army in shameless and violent terms for allowing themselves to be made tools of. It is quite in the spirit of Hervé's articles that his friend Mr. Jaurès writes in his *Humanité* (Paris):

"The pirates of Morocco, the financiers who engaged France in this adventure, may now be content. Hervé has been condemned. To-morrow they will probably proceed to disbar him, and plunge him into destitution. High finance has won a crowning victory. But what does it all amount to? The sentence passed on Hervé, like that passed on Zola, proves nothing. His mouth has been closed, but the discussion still remains open. The march of truth has begun and it can not be arrested."

But the sober sense of the Conservative journals sees the reasonableness of the sentence. Speaking of the condemned man's actions and utterance the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"The jury, which has an instinctive repugnance toward pronouncing an adverse sentence on journalistic offenders, at once realized that they were taking part in no ordinary trial. There were no merely private interests at stake. The question was a public one, and they met it with resolution. Standing faithfully at their post they discharged the duty which was imposed upon them, and that was the duty of national defense."

The same sentiment is expressed by the *Paris Temps, Liberté*, and *Figaro*, as well as by the Brussels *Indépendance Belge*. In London an echo of their utterances comes from *The Times*, which declares that in France "antimilitarism has received a blow from which it will not easily recover." Of Mr. Hervé, "the arch-antimilitarist agitator," and his associates this paper remarks:

"There can be no mistake about the doctrines which these men preach. They have been engaged for a long period past in a systematic campaign which is directed not only against the institutions of their country, but also against the fundamental principles of civilized society. . . . The ends of Hervéism are manifestly criminal. It aims at the destruction of the State and, very logically, at the destruction of the armed forces by which the State protects itself and the whole body of its citizens against its foreign and domestic enemies. To resist, and, if possible, to crush, doctrines of this sort is a simple act of self-defense. Neither the State nor the social organism can suffer a particular right which they have created by law to be turned against those institutions which are the bulwarks and the guaranties of all rights, public and private."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



GUSTAVE HERVÉ,
Editor of the *Guerre Social*, who has been sent to prison and fined \$600 for denouncing the French Army.

CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST TO BE INVIOLEATE

CANADA for the most part of the year has practically but one seacoast, and one outlet for her trade. Her Atlantic coast has two main portals—Halifax and St. John. These are often blocked by ice in winter, besides being far beyond the reach of the great wheat and mineral regions of the extreme West. Her St. Lawrence harbors are even less accessible for many months of the year. When the Panama Canal is finished the press of the Dominion expect that the trade ports of Canada will be on the Pacific, and her vast wheat-crops will be dispatched by ship from Pacific depots.

The importance of her Pacific coast to Canada seems to be dawning on that country, and the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is determined to maintain it as a white and not a yellow man's territory. The ocean that separates her from the Asiatic Far East must be a pathway of commerce to the Dominion and not an avenue of invasion, we are told. The Canadian papers seem to breathe this sentiment. The prompt way in which Minister Lemieux was sent to Tokyo, and the success with which he prosecuted his mission, are of good augury for the people he represented, if we judge from the many felicitations he is receiving both in Parliament and in the columns of the press. It was through his influence that fourteen out of the seventeen emigration syndicates existing at Tokyo, which are characterized as mere unprincipled "rings" or "trusts" for the gathering of passage-money, were at once suppressed as little better than crimping agencies. From this point of view the *Toronto Globe* decides that Mr. Lemieux "has scored a most gratifying success." But altho the Canadian envoy obtained from Foreign Minister Hayashi a written promise to restrict emigration among his countrymen, the *Toronto*

Ottawa Citizen, which is satisfied with Mr. Lemieux's success and goes so far in candor as to admit that the Canadian Government is as much to blame as Japan for the recent imbroglio. Thus we read:

"An impartial scrutiny of the affair would suggest that Japan



MR. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

The Postmaster-General of Canada, whose mission to Tokyo to check Japanese immigration resulted in the disruption of fourteen Japanese emigration syndicates.



LOVE AT LONG RANGE.

JAPAN—"Lady, I recognize that my advances are distasteful to you; but I trust I may still regard myself as a friend of the family?"

CANADA—"If you'll promise to let me see as little as possible of you, I don't mind being a sister to you, for mother's sake"

—*Punch* (London).

News thinks that the guaranty is not explicit enough. This objection is met by the view of the London (Canada) *Advertiser* that Japan must be given time to prove her good faith before more stringent measures are taken. The same view is also taken by the

had more reason for annoyance than Canada. If this country incorporates a company to import Japanese, it can scarcely resent their arrival, much less allow its citizens to abuse them, and subsequently accuse the Japanese Government of breach of faith when the latter apparently did nothing but allow the chartered company to carry out the business which its charter authorized it to do."

The *Toronto Globe*, in another one of its series of articles on the Japanese question, declares that, however satisfactory the settlement obtained by Mr. Lemieux may be considered with regard to future immigration, the main problem remains unchanged. That problem is "far deeper and in some aspects more difficult." It "has to do with the Canadian citizenship of these Japanese residents." For many Japanese have submitted to naturalization in Canada, and *The Globe* believes that it is neither "wise or proper or just" that Japanese should thus be given all the rights and privileges of enfranchised Canadian citizens. This decision is not intended to reflect either on the intellectual capacity or the social conduct of the Japanese. It is not intended to imply that the people of Japan are inferior to the Canadian people. It is an ethnic question. In fact, it is morally and politically impossible to naturalize a Japanese. The reasons for this statement the writer thus explains:

"The evidence goes to show that the naturalizing of Japanese in Canada, even when all the details are carefully observed and the processes of law strictly followed, is a travesty, and the oath of allegiance a meaningless formula. A Japanese may take the oath, but it has no binding significance for him, because in the matter of

citizenship he is not free either to renounce his old allegiance to Japan or to make good any new pledge to Canada. His country is his god, patriotism is his religion, and he is bound, not only by his own personal sense of loyalty, but even more inextricably by

either for the dignity and responsibility of Canadian citizenship or for the dangers threatening our institutions."



WHEN THE JAPANESE ARMY REACHES NEW YORK.
—Rire (Paris).

the heavy bonds given to the Government of Japan before he could emigrate, and in which the property and rights of his friends at home are involved, and he must remain bound, in his allegiance to Japan, to hold himself in readiness for his country's service at any time the authorities of Japan may issue the call.

"It is asserted on authority that every Japanese in America is on the official record in Japan, his movements regularly reported, and his friends bound in heavy penalties to restore him to the Government officials at any time he may be required. That being so, the processes of naturalization in Canada and the oath of British allegiance are of no more significance to a Japanese than is the change of costume made convenient by the change of climate or the adoption of Canadian currency or style of cravat."

The services of these Japanese immigrants are so valuable to the Canadian manufacturers, we are told, that they induce the Mongol strangers to claim rights of citizenship which they neither understand nor value. This is a degradation of a political privilege which is sordid and unworthy. In the words of *The Globe*:

"Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Japanese have been given the full rights of citizenship in Canada, many of them, it is affirmed, in violation of the law as regards residence, for the sole and sordid reason that they might work in the British Columbia canneries and other occupations, and without the slightest consideration

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE—Those who traveled in France up to the end of the last century and found that a two-franc piece in the provinces had a purchasing power at least equal to a dollar in New York will be able to appreciate the statement of the *Liberté* (Paris) that "for the last five years the price of the necessities of life has risen in a positively alarming degree." The *Liberté* is a bright and newsy paper, which has no particularly enthusiastic political leanings, altho it sometimes takes pleasure in launching a shaft of satire at Mr. Clemenceau and the Republic. Referring to the rise in price of food, fuel, and other household supplies in France, it blames the change on the Republic and contrasts the cheapness of such staples which prevails in monarchical countries. Thus the article from which we have quoted proceeds with airy flippancy in the following terms:

"France is indeed a charming country since it has become a republic, while neighboring nations are by no means so agreeable to live in, because they still continue to maintain a monarchy. Nevertheless, if you make a short journey into Begium, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, or, in fact, into any of the abominable countries that are governed by monarchs, you will soon learn that veal, mutton, vegetables, tobacco, matches, candles, in short, all the necessities of life, can be obtained at a price about thirty per cent. cheaper than the same commodities are to be bought in Paris or the French provinces."

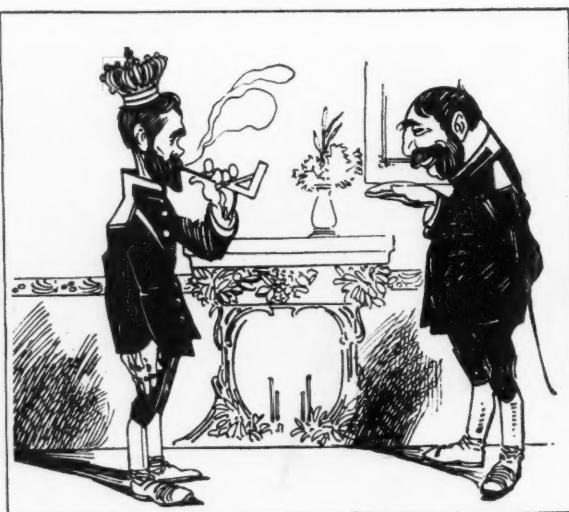
This statement of the *Liberté* is scarcely borne out by an elaborate calculation made by the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris), the greatest financial organ of the Republic. Yet it certainly becomes no matter of joking to the laboring classes, when we see that the following rate of increase has been reached in the several articles named:

Bread.....	15%	Olive-oil.....	25%
Beef.....	22%	Kerosene.....	10%
Veal.....	14%	Coal.....	34%
Mutton.....	25%	Wood fuel.....	24%
Butter.....	14%	Coffee.....	25%
Cheese.....	25%	Chocolate.....	25%
Fish.....	50%	Crockery.....	30%
Fresh vegetables.....	15%		

While this would not quite come up to the thirty per cent. of the *Liberté*, it would indicate an average rise in price of a little over twenty-one per cent., which is perhaps quite enough.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE LITTLE FATHER'S MANIFESTO.
"My program is the tranquillization and reform of Russia"
—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).



NICHOLAS—"So the people refuse to speak with me."
STOLYPIN—"Well, your Majesty must admit that your way of addressing them smacks rather of the judge and executioner."
[On January 22 the Douma passed a resolution refusing to send a delegation to confer with the Czar.]
—Fischietto (Turin).

RUSSIA ALSO PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ENERGY OF THE HUMAN WILL

IS there really such a thing as "will power," and how does it act on the material substance of our bodies? This question, which philosophers are never tired of discussing, is treated from a somewhat new standpoint by three writers in *The Monist* (Chicago, January). The first writer, W. E. Ayton Wilkinson, states his belief that there is absolutely no escape from the conclusion that consciousness—the conscious principle in man and animals—actually originates energy. He writes:

"Mind directs the motions of matter. This theory has been disputed by some leading intellects, more scientists than philosophers, notably Professor Huxley, who boldly maintained that the mind was a mere spectator of all that occurred around it, and was powerless to interfere. To others, such as Tyndall, the problem has remained a standing puzzle. But I think most are now gradually coming round to the view that mind does direct the motions of matter. . . . Can we possibly believe that all that has ever happened and is happening among conscious beings in this world, would have happened and would go on happening exactly the same, if consciousness was not and never had been present?"

"Think for a moment, 'I will move my arm or leg, this way or that,' and you find you can do it. Can we possibly attribute each one of these instances to a mere coincidence that the motion of the arm or the leg happened to occur just at the same time as the desire for that motion?"

"The reply, if any, could only be, that it is only through illusion that the movement appears to follow the desire; and that, as a matter of fact, it is the desire that follows the movement—the desire being, really, a mere consciousness of and pleased acquiescence in the movement. But then, I say, try the experiment as often as you like; determine on the movement a measurable time beforehand, so as to be sure that it is the movement that follows the desire, and not *vice versa*. To which you might perhaps reply, 'Again illusion. The desire which appeared to you to determine the movement was really itself determined by the same unseen, internal, previous causes which determined the movement.'—Well, it is a conclusive answer to that argument, if, instead of trying to predetermine the movement yourself, you let somebody else determine it for you. That effectually eliminates all possibility of illusion. Physiological causes internal in you could not have determined in the other person's mind the choice of what movement you should make."

The trouble is, the writer thinks, that scientific men "reject the evidence of their senses" in this case because they are afraid of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. If the will power is continually generating energy the sum of the energy in the universe must be slowly increasing, instead of remaining constant. This issue Mr. Wilkinson boldly accepts. He rejects the doctrine of conservation in the form in which it is generally accepted. It is not inherently wrong, he thinks, but it requires remodeling. He says:

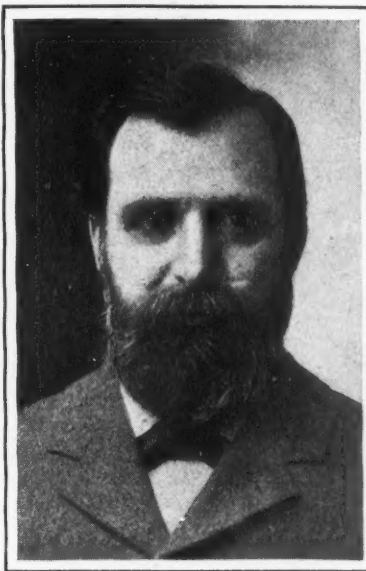
"The total amount of energy in the universe is constant, but it is also infinite. It exists in two forms: (1) spiritual, and (2) material, or mechanical; that is, measurable in terms of matter and motion. Reason shows that spiritual force is constantly passing into material force. But if the total quantity of each throughout the universe is infinite, then this incessant transformation will make no difference to either."

"The total supply of spiritual force in the universe must be infinite; otherwise it would be liable to exhaustion. The total amount of material energy, too, is also probably infinite. For it

seems unreasonable to suppose that the process of transformation ever had a beginning in time."

This line of argument leads to an interesting conclusion; for, says Mr. Wilkinson:

"If individual will-force is derived from an infinite universal source, then, reasoning by analogy, it is natural to infer that the universal will-force is employed in the grand affairs of the universe in the same manner as individual will-force is employed in the smaller affairs of animals and men—that universal evolution also is under guidance. Thus, from the individual will we advance to the idea of God. This is not strict argument. But it is a reasonable hypothesis which serves the purpose of providing a place in universal philosophy for the proved truth of individual will-force."



DR. PAUL CARUS.

The human will does not create new energy, he holds, but merely directs "energy held ready for the purpose."

The second article, which is by William Pepperell Montague, purports to show that mental processes take place in space, just as material motions do, and are hence subject to the same laws. This article leads mathematically to much the same conclusion as the one just quoted; namely, that the energy of mental processes is directly transformable into that of bodily motion—which the author regards as more reasonable than the belief in the interaction between the mind and the body regarded as occupying two entirely different spheres of existence, or than the negation of such interaction.

In a third article, however, Dr. Paul Carus takes exception to both these views. He says:

"Mr. Wilkinson assumes that will-force generates energy and hints at the possibility that all energy may be the product of such will-force. . . . According to the monistic view, organisms receive their energy from the storehouse of nature and return it by using it. All that has been supplied they surrender again in the form of motion and heat, and in this metabolism, this constant flux of matter in motion, consciousness is sustained not unlike the light of the flame in a lamp."

"The tension of the subjective state which passes into action is called volition, and the accomplishment of a motion, an act of the will. Neither in volition nor in will is there any procreation of new energy, but simply an imparting of direction to energy held ready for the purpose."

"When we speak of direction we mean a line of motion the position of which in space and its relation to a given line of reference are determinable by the measurement of angles. Direction in itself is not motion, but the imparting of direction, of course, is a motion. Here the case is analogous to consciousness. The position of the ship's rudder is a state or condition, but to adjust the rudder according to requirements takes a certain, albeit a comparatively small, amount of energy."

As to the contention that mental processes take place in space, Dr. Carus is willing to grant it, in a measure. He says:

"We must . . . grant that the thinking takes place somewhere within the body of the thinking person. We may be unable to localize the specific place in the brain, but for all that there is no one that would place it either nowhere or somewhere outside of the thinker's corporeal personality."

"Yet if we do not speak of the process of thinking and bear in mind only the ideas that are being thought, we may very well insist that the ideas themselves do not depend upon time and space. Moral ideals, for instance, such as justice, truthfulness, manliness, wisdom, etc., are eternal norms; just as the theorems of geometry and arithmetic are true anywhere and everywhere, and remain the same whether or not individual thinkers discover them in their brains."

"They are not material, not corporeal, not concrete, for their

very nature is generality, which implies that they are independent of time and space.

"Considering the fact that all rational thinking consists in utilizing generalizations and attempting to actualize for our own benefit the eternal norms of thought, we must grant that all abstract thought contains an element that is above time and space. All higher thought soars into the realms of the eternal, the universal, the superspatial relations."

But while declining to follow the arguments of Mr. Wilkinson and Professor Montague, Dr. Carus assures us that, by other roads, he reaches the same conclusions as they; namely, "the significance of the soul as a principle of direction, and the possibility of man's responsibility including the importance of moral maxims."

PETS AS DISEASE-CARRIERS

ATTENTION is called by Dr. William B. Meany, of New York, in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 18) to the fact that domestic pets, especially cats and dogs, may become active carriers of infection. Dr. Meany was prompted to write this article by the reports of investigators showing that the plague on the Pacific Coast was spread by rats and other rodents, as noticed in our issue for January 4. He aims to show that other animals may be equally dangerous. He writes:

"That diseases are not infrequently traceable to the lower animals, such as cats, dogs, the various species of the feathered tribe, or the so-called house pets and household pests (rodents), is unquestioned. Indeed, on account of the matter engendered by the so-called domestic animals with their attendant parasites (fleas, etc.), the German Government has promulgated rules whereby no domestic animals such as cats and dogs can be tolerated in a pharmacy, for every detail of the practise of pharmacy, especially in the larger cities, is closely supervised by the German Government."

Some curious facts are related by Dr. Meany regarding the sustained prevalence of diphtheria in Enfield, Eng., in 1887-88, when there was a large mortality among cats. In one case a boy gave the disease to a pet cat, which transmitted it to another, and this second cat gave it to four little girls. The writer goes on:

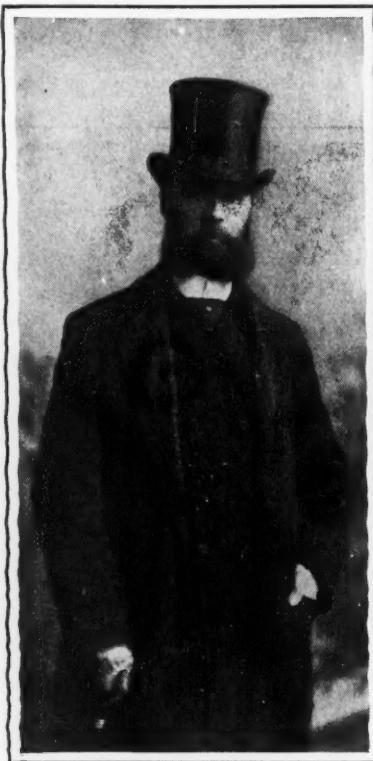
"Dr. Mason, the Port Medical Officer at Hull, Eng., in his official report as to the origin and outbreak of bubonic plague on board the steamship *Friary* at her dock at Hull and there held in quarantine and thoroughly fumigated, where she arrived with a cargo of cotton, January 10, 1901, says: 'I am of the opinion that the probable cause of the malignant outbreak was a cat, which went aboard at the port of Alexandria (Egypt) and which showed signs of illness during the voyage. It had frequented the fore-castle occupied by the sailors. Of the nine sailors taken with the plague, eight of the victims succumbed to the attack. The mortality was confined to the men who lived in the fore-castle of the ship, and to these only. The ship had twenty-one hands all told, with clean bills of health from Alexandria and Algiers, where she had touched. Ships had been arriving regularly in Hull from Alexandria with clean bills of health and the plague was not believed to exist there, or at the port of Algiers, which also had been declared to be free from the plague. There was no outbreak of the plague in Hull proper. The bodies of three rats, afterward discovered in the hold of the ship, were sent to Yorkshire for bacteriological examination. They were found, however, not to be affected with the plague.'

"In 1886 Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer of the local Government Board, stated to the writer that in the village of Braughing, Eng., diphtheria was prevalent at a farm among the fowls.

A man from a neighboring village bought a chicken from an infected farm; he took it home, and diphtheria broke out in the house shortly after. This was the first case in that village. Dr. Turner further stated that his attention was called to these facts by the medical attendant, and the man himself corroborated the information in all particulars. Similar accounts are received

from abroad as well as in this country as to the identity and transmissibility of disease from the lower animals, such as have been observed in swine, sheep, dogs, horses, and cattle, to human beings. I may here incidentally state that hair, fur, wool, and feathers are carriers of infectious material.

"I am encouraged, therefore, to be content with drawing attention to the danger from infected domestic animals such as cats and dogs, whose ratting and mousing propensities and other habits render them especially liable to infection."



DR. WILLIAM B. MEANY,

Who shows how supposedly harmless pets may endanger life.

MODERN TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS

THE possibility that one so-called elementary substance might be changed into another by appropriate methods has never lacked believers. The alchemists naturally confined their experiments to the precious metals, and some persons, even now, think that "transmutation" means the change of silver into gold. That many persons, even in recent times, have believed that they have accomplished this is due to the fact, Prof. Charles Baskerville thinks, that silver may assume a form closely resembling gold. Says this writer, in an article entitled "Some Recent Transmutations," in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

"Silver can be converted wholly into this form by the reduction of silver tartrate by ferrous tartrate. The solutions must be rather dilute and must be freshly prepared. A red powder is precipitated; this changes to black, and on the filter has a bronze color. After washing, it is removed in a pasty condition and allowed to dry spontaneously. This form of silver is very permanent when dry. It dries into lumps resembling polished gold. By brushing a thick paste of this substance over clean glass, beautiful gold-colored mirrors are obtained. The stronger acids, even when much diluted, instantly convert this allotropic form of silver into normal gray silver; this is also effected by means of pressure."

The strenuous claims of various persons that they have "made gold" are not credited by scientists and would appear to be advanced "for revenue only." It is quite otherwise with some other claims of transmutation. Says Professor Baskerville:

"Fittica's investigations on the action of ammonium compounds on phosphorus in the presence of air led him to the conclusion that a true transformation of phosphorus into arsenic takes place, and that arsenic appears to be a nitro-oxygen compound of phosphorus, namely, PN_2O Fittica [also] maintained that by varying the conditions antimony as well could be produced from phosphorus. As the result of criticisms . . . Fittica's case has been regarded as not proved. . . .

"With the discovery of the Becquerel rays, eventuating in the isolation of radium compounds by the Curies, lines of investigation were opened up leading to truly remarkable disclosures. According to the agreement, certainly radium may be regarded an element, as it has a characteristic spectrum and well-defined atomic weight, as recently verified by Mme. Curie.

"Radium compounds give off an emanation, a gaseous body, as discovered by Rutherford. . . . The formation of helium from the emanation was first shown by Ramsay and Soddy, and later confirmed. . . . Helium, a conventional element which is devoid of

any evidence of chemical affinity, is produced by or from radium, a conventional element, but the most active substance known. This occurs when the emanation is dry, and we have reason for assuming that the emanation may in reality be an active allotropic form of helium, as ozone is of oxygen.

"Recently we have been thoroughly aroused again by Ramsay, who in collaboration with Cameron has not only verified the above statement, but proved that when the emanation is allowed to traverse its downward career in the presence of water, neon, and not helium, is the gas produced. If the degradation of the emanation be in the presence of a solution of pure copper salt, sulfate or nitrate, argon, and no helium, is produced. The emanation becomes one conventional element or another, dependent upon its environment. Helium, neon, and argon, with the respective weights 4, 20, and 40, are produced from the supposititious allotrope of the one with the lowest atomic weight.

"We know of no case in which any one of these three obtained from other sources has been converted into the other; nor have we been informed as to whether or not the neon and argon thus produced from the emanation subsequently change into helium. . . .

"Can it be . . . that the emanation is in reality a compound of these gases which are characterized by their inertness? Those who have worked with compounds of the rarer elements well know that their scission follows one direction or another, dependent upon ever so slight variations in procedure. If the emanation be, in fact, a compound, which is not likely, it is an endothermic compound involving energy with an order of magnitude far beyond anything with which we are familiar in ordinary chemical reactions. The total heat given off by one cubic centimeter of emanation is equal to about ten million gram-calories, or nearly four million times as much heat as produced by the explosion of one cubic centimeter of hydrogen and one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen. . . .

"Perhaps the most remarkable portion of this last work of Ramsay, the full account of which, just published, reads like a story of magic, had to do with the solutions of the copper salts in which the emanation performed its devolutions. These solutions after the removal of the copper showed the presence of lithium, the smallest metallic member of the first family in the periodic classification. So careful an experimenter as Ramsay of course took precautions to prove the absence of lithium in any of the apparatus or chemicals used by blank tests.

"The facts indicate decomposition, 'degradation,' as Ramsay put it, and not composition, synthesis. He makes no claim to what has generally been understood by the laity as transmutation, namely, the conversion of silver into gold.

"The emanation, in passing through its transformations, evolves much the greater portion of the energy produced by radium and its educts. Metaphysicians, among whom are many of the most matter-of-fact men of science, have long speculated upon the constitution of matter. Time and again it has been urged that the



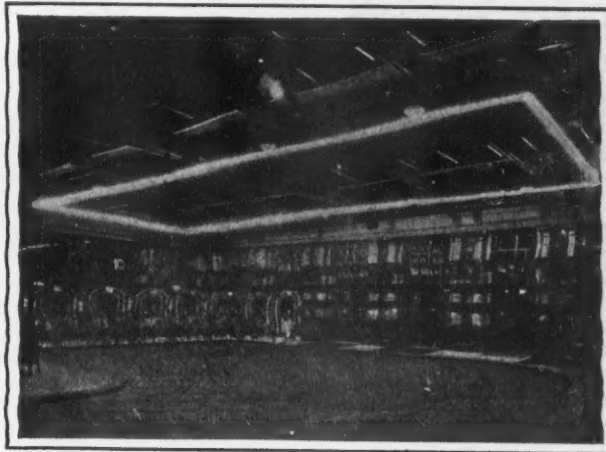
MOORE LIGHTING-INSTALLATION, CHILDS'S RESTAURANT, NEW YORK.

heavy chemical elements would eventually be broken down into lighter ones. All that was needed was sufficient energy, or the right kind of energy, properly applied. Up to the time of Ramsay's work no successfully undisputed experimental facts have been offered in substantiation of these philosophic considerations.

Can it be that we have Bacon's 'philosopher's stone' in the form of a storehouse of concentrated energy, the emanation?"

LIGHTING WITH VACUUM-TUBES

THE method of illumination that uses highly exhausted tubes through which an electric current is passed has been before the public for a dozen years or more, but it has only recently passed into the commercial stage. Of late tube-installations have become not uncommon and have added one more to the odd and



MOORE LIGHTING-INSTALLATION AT THE SAVOY HOTEL.

unfamiliar effects of the various new systems of lighting. In an article contributed to *The Illuminating Engineer* (London, January) Dr. J. A. Fleming speaks very hopefully of the future of this system of illumination. He writes:

"Is there any solution of the problem of interior illumination which, while giving us the power of making a proper distribution and diffusion of light, enables us to take advantage of the higher voltages of electric supply now in use and gives an advantage over the widely used carbon filament in respect to the flux of light emitted per watt spent on it? An answer to this question has been given by the improved vacuum-tube lighting of Mr. D. Macfarlane Moore, which has now been under test long enough to give proof of its value. Altho it has been known in a general way for some time past that light could be obtained by passing a high-tension current through rarefied gas, and altho many inventors have patented or experimented with vacuum-lamps in which the glowing material is a gas and not a solid, it has remained for Mr. Moore to make a forward step of a very remarkable kind in connection with it.

"It has long been a familiar fact that when a high-tension discharge is passed through a rarefied gas in a glass vessel the pressure in it very soon decreases; that is, the vacuum becomes higher, assuming no leak at the sealing-in of the electrodes.

"The gas seems, as it were, to be absorbed. This fact is a familiar one in connection with Roentgen bulbs, and many have been the devices for lowering the vacuum and making the tube 'softer' by reducing the vacuum.

"It is generally achieved by heating or sparking against a material contained in the bulb, which has gas occluded in it, whereby the gas is liberated and reduces the vacuum in the bulb. This, however, is not possible in the case of a vacuum-tube to be employed in electric lighting.

"For the last-named purpose the process of adjusting the rarefaction of the gas in the tube must be perfectly automatic, and the supply of new gas must not be limited merely by the small amount which can be occluded in, or supplied by, a material sealed up in the vacuum-tube.

"Mr. Moore has arrived at a practical solution of the problem by the invention of an extremely ingenious automatic valve, which enables the vacuum-tube to replenish itself from an external reservoir, or from the unlimited reservoir of the atmosphere as often and as long as required. This valve is controlled by the pressure



THE JAQUEMARTS OF AVIGNON.

with carbonic dioxid a whitish-blue. The nitrogen required is easily prepared by aspirating air very slowly over phosphorus. Accordingly the most efficient material for the tube contents is easily drawn from the unlimited supply in the atmosphere.

"The tube filled with carbon dioxid, tho not having the same efficiency as the nitrogen tube, has a remarkable power of revealing tinted surfaces in daylight colors, so that it is possible to carry on artistic work of all kinds by it as by day.

"One point of great importance in connection with vacuum-tube lighting is that the light intensity is directly proportional to the voltage, and not to the fourth or sixth power of the voltage, as in the case of metal-wire or carbon-filament lamps. Hence a variation of the supply voltage is not seen on the lamps to anything like the extent that it is seen in the case of carbon, or even metallic-wire, lamps.

"The experience gained in the use of this new form of lighting in the United States is sufficient to show that this system of vacuum-tube lighting can not only compete with, but surpass, incandescent lighting by glow-lamps in the matter of economy. Moreover, in first cost it has the advantage. It does away with all costs of interior wiring, and is, in fact, a form of 'wireless electric lighting.' The cost of erection of a 200-foot tube and transformer is far less than the cost of installing its equivalent in the form of one hundred 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, while the operating cost per equivalent candle-feet illumination on a table surface is about half that of carbon-filament lamps. This type of vacuum-tube lighting has not yet been put into operation to any great extent in Great Britain, but no one who has studied it in its commercial and scientific aspects can have doubts that it is destined to find a large field of utility in connection with certain classes of public and private lighting."

USES OF CALCIUM—Not long ago calcium, the metallic base of common lime, was known only as a chemical curiosity; now it is produced commercially and bids fair to become an important factor in metallurgy. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 30):

"Calcium has been much discusst of late, in the expectation that metallurgical uses for it will be found. Many think that it has a brilliant future before it as a reducing agent in the refining of metals; and again attention has been called to its property of hardening metals to which it is added. Quite recently Arthur Pratt has presented a study of this substance to the British Association, and his principal conclusions are interesting. Calcium is a silvery-white metal that easily oxidizes in moist air; it is very light, its specific gravity being only 1.52, very malleable, and a good conductor of heat. It is about as hard as aluminum; but at 400° C.

of the gas on the tube itself, or rather by the change of resistance which accompanies it."

The illuminating value of the tube depends largely, it appears, upon the nature of the gas contained in it. We read:

"According to Mr. Moore nitrogen is about twenty times better than hydrogen and about twice as good as carbonic dioxid for the same expenditure of electric power on it. Nitrogen is also better than atmospheric air. The light of a tube filled with nitrogen is a rich golden color, and

[752° F.] it becomes as soft as lead. It is volatile and may be sublimed in a vacuum between 700° and 800° [about 1,300° and 1,500° F.]; at the latter temperature it melts. Its characteristic, as we have said, is that it is a very powerful reducing agent. When alloyed with other metals its principal effects are to contribute hardness and so to produce crystallization, which naturally involves fragility. It facilitates oxidation and disintegration under the influence of the air, gives ability to decompose water, and, speaking generally, augments chemical activity. It should be noted that, when used in refining metals, calcium acts in three different ways: first, by reducing oxids and sulfids; second, by eliminating dissolved gases; and third, by forming compounds with certain impurities and thus rendering them less objectionable. In the case of copper in particular, the presence of calcium remedies the faults of the dry or sulfurous coppers and gives good castings."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CLOCK-STRIKING FIGURES

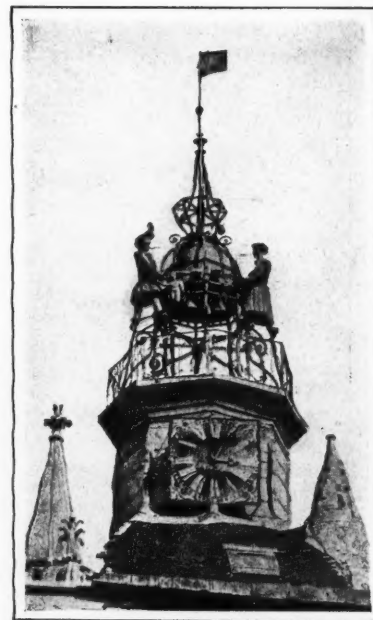
PUBLIC clocks in which the hours are sounded on a bell by figures of men with hammers in their hands are not common in the United States. When one was installed, not many years ago, on a newspaper building in a public square in New York, it was evident, from the comments, that many persons considered it a new idea. Yet this device is a very old one, originating in France over five centuries ago, and such clocks now exist in all the countries of the world. In France such mechanical figures are called "jaquemarts," and the origin of this name, together with the history and significance of some of the oldest figures, is discussed by L. Reverchon in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says this writer:

"What is a jaquemart? Littré tells us that it is a metal figure representing an armed man with a hammer in his hand, placed on clocks to strike the hours. . . . The word seems to be a corruption of the German or Flemish 'Jackman'—a man armed with a 'jack.' It has also been regarded as a corruption of the name of a supposed inventor Jacques Marc, but proof of this is lacking. . . . Gabriel Peignot, a learned resident of Dijon, thinks that the name is simply that of a certain Jaquemart of Lille, who is said to have made the two figures on the Dijon clock, the oldest ones known."

To these explanations Mr. Reverchon adds one of his own, namely, that the name is short for *Jacques au marteau*, or Jacques of the hammer, "Jacques" being a well-known name for the French peasant. Besides the jaquemarts of Dijon, there are many ancient ones in France, notably those at Avignon, which have been changed several times in the course of centuries. The same is true of the single figure at Besançon, which was once set on horseback and is now drest in fireman's costume. Answering the question why this method of striking the hours should have been adopted so frequently in monumental or public clocks, Mr. Reverchon says:



JAQUEMART OF THE MADELEINE AT BESANÇON.



THE JAQUEMARTS OF DIJON.

"The Jaquemart was a sort of tribute rendered to the ancient crier who once struck the hours or gave public notices and actually wielded the hammer with his own hands on the public belfry. This opinion also appears to be that of Pierre Dubois, the eminent historian of horology, who has written, in his study of the Soltyskoff collection, that it 'was perhaps desired to preserve, by fashioning men in armor to strike the hours, the memory of the nocturnal sentinels who in the Middle Ages were customarily stationed on the tops of towers to watch over the public rest.'

"This opinion is also in perfect accord with the derivation of the word 'jaquemart' from 'Jacques of the Hammer.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN MOTORS

NOT so very long ago the steam-engine, as a prime motor, reigned supreme, and there was only one kind of steam-engine—the alternating type. Recent years have seen the rapid rise of the internal-combustion motors, especially those of the explosive type, using gas or vapors mixt with air, and the extensive development of hydraulic power, made possible by the invention of electric transmission. A new and valuable kind of steam-engine too—the turbine—has sprung suddenly into prominence, and the old forms have been made more useful by improvements in fuels and in their application. These changes are treated at length in an article by A. Berthier, an eminent French engineer, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 16) on "The Production of Motive Power." Says this writer:

"There is no more important question from the industrial point of view than that of motive force. Speaking accurately, man produces nothing, he only transforms, and the problem of the production of motive force is only that of the transformation of energy. Now, as has been said a hundred times, almost the whole of the energy at our disposal on the surface of the globe is that of the sun. The sun presides daily over the formation of 'white coal' [glaciers and snow-fields furnishing water-power], as in prehistoric times he assisted in the elaboration of black coal. He it is, then, that furnishes the primitive matter, so to speak, that we utilize. Passing by theoretic considerations on the various and multiple transformations of energy—chemical, calorific, electric—let us review the principal systems of production of motive force, dividing them into two great classes: those using combustibles, solid, liquid, or gaseous, and those using natural forces, as water and air.

"In the first class belong steam-engines, hot-air motors, and explosive motors; in the second, hydraulic or atmospheric wheels, and turbines. We shall say of the latter that they have undergone no important modifications in recent years."

Beginning with steam-engines, Berthier first notes improved methods of steam-production, which, he says, involve three factors: the combustible, the method of burning it, and the method of applying the heat to the water. The chief innovations apply to the last-named factor. Water-tube boilers are becoming more and more common chiefly on account of the high pressures attainable with safety, altho they are expensive and hard to clean. In connection with the use of the combustible, mechanical stokers are coming into general use, especially in large central stations. Experiments have also been made with pulverized combustibles, but they are costly and dangerous. Finally, gas is burned more and more, and with excellent results. Smoke-burning devices the author regards as illusory: it is better, he thinks, to stop the formation of smoke than to try to use it after it has formed. The use of heated air to feed the furnace seems good, but has not spread widely. Experiments have also been made with air containing an excess of oxygen, which enables the production of very high temperatures. Forced draft, hitherto confined to marine use, is meeting approval on land also. Superheated steam, too, is coming into high favor, necessitating the adoption of all sorts of superheating devices.

All the above are devices to improve the production of steam. As regards its utilization, the improvements fall into two classes,

multiple-expansion systems and steam-turbines. The latter, the writer says, are of two types: action-turbines, in which the steam acts by its own impetus, as in the Laval turbine, and reaction-turbines, in which the pressure of the steam is also utilized, as in the Parsons turbine. The former type is used to advantage for small powers and in limited space; the latter, under other conditions, sometimes with enormous powers, as in the recent gigantic ocean-liners.

Coming now to gas-engines, the writer notes that no important changes have been made in the low-powered engines of the hot-air expansion type, generally used for pumping. In the larger industries it is only the explosion-motor that really competes with the steam-engine. The writer says:

"We must recognize that the steam-engine seems to have reached its maximum efficiency, while the gas-motor, on account of the way in which it utilizes heat, would appear to be susceptible of greater perfection. In the space of barely five years the applications of large gas-motors on the European continent have exceeded the impressive figure of 250,000 horse-power."

Gas-engines are now made of much higher power than formerly—running as high as 6,000 horse-power. These large motors, we are told, are more economical than steam-engines. The recent improvements have consisted chiefly in making details more perfect and in the use of various gaseous substances, such as alcohol vapor, acetylene, the waste gases from iron-furnaces, etc. A rich illuminating-gas is unfitted for use in a motor, and many devices are now in use for distilling gas from fuel of poor quality, or even from refuse, for industrial use. Berthier closes with a comparison of different systems. With regard to cost and safety he says:

"The various generators of power have nearly the same value from this point of view. The 'poor-gas' motor, altho inherently inferior in certain respects, is nevertheless very satisfactory; an installation requires only a gas-generator, and a pipe system of low pressure and low temperature, without auxiliary apparatus. The steam-turbine, because of its reduced amount of friction, absence of alternation in motion, and lack of delicate mechanism, is doubtless less exposed to deterioration; but it requires, like a piston-motor, the use of boilers, high-pressure piping, and groups of auxiliary apparatus such as superheaters, condensers, economizers, etc., which are costly to keep in repair and increase the chance of accident."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

In regard to the paragraph entitled "Corn Sirup," quoted from *The Louisiana Planter*, in our issue of Jan. 11, Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia University writes us as follows. "There is no sulfuric acid in the corn sirup or glucose made in this country from corn, nor is lime used in connection with it for any purpose whatever. Neither does it contain any objectionable constituents, but it is a perfectly pure and wholesome product, and has been so recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry." In support of this statement Professor Chandler cites the report of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed in 1882 at the request of the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The concluding paragraph of the report, which appeared in 1884, is as follows:

"In conclusion, then, the following facts appear as the result of the present investigation: 1st. That the manufacture of sugar from starch is a long-established industry, scientifically valuable and commercially important. 2d. That the processes which it employs at the present time are unobjectionable in their character and leave the product uncontaminated. 3d. That the starch-sugar thus made and sent into commerce is of exceptional purity and uniformity of composition, and contains no injurious substances. And, 4th, that tho having at best only about three-fifths the sweetening power of cane-sugar, yet starch-sugar is in no way inferior to cane-sugar in healthfulness, there being no evidence before the committee that maize starch-sugar, either in its normal condition or fermented, has any deleterious effect upon the system, even when taken in large quantities."

Professor Chandler goes on to say:

"This effectually disposes of the allegation that there is anything unwholesome or offensive in starch-sugar. The committee remarks in its report that 'starch-sugar appears in commerce in a great variety of grades under the following names,' mentioning fifteen different names, among which appears the name 'corn sirup.' Since this report was made I have had occasion to follow the progress of the industry, and I am in a position to state that no change has been made in the processes of manufacture of corn sirup or any other form of starch-sugar which would warrant any change in the opinion expressed by the committee of the National Academy of Sciences in 1884."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF PROHIBITION

THE comment of the press outside the South upon the prohibition movement there indicates ignorance of the impulse behind the movement, and Northern editors, says John E. White, himself a Southerner, writing in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), "are under the impression that it is merely an experiment—a timid, tentative venture with much mental reservation on the part of the Southern people." With a choice of figures intimately representative of the section treated, the writer proceeds concerning the misconception of Northern editors:

"They seem to think that we are at the old game of 'snap-out,' and that the liquor traffic is still in the ring, waiting hopefully to get the handkerchief on the next round; that a temporary majority is for the time on the long end of the prohibition 'seesaw,' and that an immense and respectable minority is complacently organized for a new deal that may possibly reverse positions. It is necessary only to say that such an impression finds no confirmation in the Southern understanding of the situation, even in the ranks of public men who have not been identified with the prohibition movement. The sense of a final farewell to the old liquor-license régime has settled squarely down in the judgment of this section of the country."

Back of the movement are the religious energies, the educational interests, and the economic conscience of the South. Upon the influence of religion in securing prohibition the writer declares:

"We are told that this does not mean anything practically in other sections. But it means something here—and an undisputed something. Probably the greatest organized influence in the South is represented in the churches. Moreover, it is available for the practical support of the prohibition law. The Christian sentiment of the South does not allow prohibition as a 'politics' outside the proper concern of our religious organizations. Our church associations from the largest to the most local are the traditional laboratories of prohibition sentiment. These bodies are awake to their responsibility for what has been won. The leaders of the churches understand very well the advantage gained for the kingdom of God. They know what has been taken out of the path of the gospel and the value of the new opportunity laid open for it. A proposition to restore the liquor traffic would receive almost the same response from the churches as a proposition to restore a state church establishment."

The elements unfriendly to prohibition are described as the "Alcoholics" and the "Academics." The former are "those who are partizans of the liquor business for selfish reasons, either desiring to sell liquor, to rent their property for its sale, or because they have formed the saloon habit of drink." The "Academics" are those "who have fallen in love with syllogisms and have some sort of records in the disputatious past." He goes on:

"They honestly and consistently question whether prohibition does not belong in the category of decreed impossibility. They frame their creed in two propositions: that State prohibition has not been a perfect success in Maine and Kansas; that every revolution must have its revulsion, and that public sentiment wrought upon sharply always reacts.

"Now, instead of bandying debate any longer over the matter of fact as to the success or failure of prohibition in Maine and Kansas, and freely admitting all the value of the principle of action and reaction as applied to ordinary reforms, we have to say that these syllogistic orators have simply not taken pains to acquaint themselves with the situation. They have missed the facts and, therefore, the genius of the prohibition movement in the South. The prohibition we have here is a different proposition from the prohibition of Maine and Kansas in its origin, its appeal, and its conditions. It is not ordinary State prohibition. It is an impulse of civilization, the outflow of the religious, educational, economic, social, and political resolution of Southern society. Its moral force is cosmic. Its basis is in the temper and conscience of a section—the unforced compact of a homogeneous people in their consciousness of sectional solidarity.

"Again we remind the prophets of reaction that they have assumed that prohibition has been achieved and is being achieved by spasms of public opinion. Their syllogism required a revolution for its premise, and they have prest an evolution into service. There is no spasm, no sudden revolt against the liquor traffic. Inch by inch the foundations of prohibition have been slowly and surely laid in every Southern State. Prohibition has not come to Georgia as a thief in the night. It is not a child of quick and painless labor. There is no strain of upheaval under dramatic pressure to plague its present or to threaten its future. If prohibition could be measured by yards the fact would show that Georgia gained about one yard of prohibition in 1907, and that the rest was old stock. If it had been possible to pray out of heaven the necessary human conditions for a sound foundation for a permanent prohibition régime in the South we could have gotten nothing sounder than we have secured by the slower and more patient process of the years."

WHY JEWS ADOPT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE adoption of Christian Science by certain Jews offers a peculiar problem in religious psychology which a writer in *The American Hebrew* (New York) attempts to solve. "The religious instinct ought to be stronger in Jews than in others—is probably quite as strong," he says, "yet it is notorious that for the last quarter of a century religious training in Jewish homes has not been adequate." The Jews, he avers, have been caught in the stream of materialism which has been flowing about them; and tho some of them have escaped destruction by reason of their thousand-year traditions, others have not had the strength to withstand the current. The Jews who have joined the Christian-Science movement, he asserts further, are those who have had no Jewish influence in their home lives; and this class forms, he thinks, only a special instance of the majority—Jews and Gentiles—attached to the faith of Mrs. Eddy. Upon this point he writes more fully as follows:

"We believe it will be found upon investigation that the followers of the new faith are made up of those who were not attached, or who were but nominally attached, to other churches. With the scientific development of the last half of the last century there came a tremendous religious unrest not measurable, even approximately, by the number of avowed skeptics or agnostics, but reaching far into the ranks of those whose church attendance survived tho their faith had perished. Since that period—say since the seventies of the nineteenth century—a generation has grown up, and to many of that generation religion was a word without personal significance. As the pendulum invariably swings from one extreme to the other, the revolt from religion was, naturally, to materialism. The harvest of unfaithful stewardship which has recently been so plentifully garnered is the inevitable crop whose seed was sown by irreligion.

"It is the history of man that he can not long continue without religious faith. For a little while some substitute will serve, as Humanity served at the period of the French Revolution, and as Ethical Culture and Social Service answered here for a time. These, however, are but temporary expedients. Permanently they do not answer the innate needs of the people, nor have they been shown to be of such a character that they can be transmitted to a next generation. It is of the nature of man that he wants his religion to mean something to himself in his own person; that he should derive from it something of personal comfort and consolation. Even if it be true that that is a higher development which ignores self and has consideration only for others, which makes Altruism the exclusive standard of right living, it is obvious that, whatever may happen in the ultimate time, the present status of mankind is not such that the masses of men can live on the heights. For them only that will serve which they can grasp and which is fitted for their use.

"This, then, was the condition when Christian Science appeared. On the one hand there had been a period of religious decay long enough for almost an entire generation to be weaned away from

religious influences. On the other hand there came this intensely personal form of religion which, whatever conscious or unconscious frauds may have done to discredit it, does appeal to the human side of its followers and answers their really crying need for a faith. Having by their parents been robbed of their natural inheritance, they take shelter here."

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINISTERS' SALARIES

IF for ten years the ministers of the United States would enter into conspiracy to refute—not by denials, but by visual disproof—that mean slander, "The Lord's call is always where the biggest salary is," they would multiply the moral power of their profession beyond all estimate. In saying this the editor of *The Interior* (Chicago) touches again upon the aggravating topic of the minister's salary. He does not, however, dwell solely upon "the ministerial duty to be sacrificing," for he adds: "Please don't conclude, dear layman, that it's a lay duty to furnish him the occasion of the grace." The business of the layman, he says, "is to pay up and trust the Lord to find some other way of developing sacrifice in the preacher." He sees the division of responsibility in such a light as this:

"There is real virtue in preaching for small salary to people who have little money to pay, but no virtue at all in preaching cheap for a church that could pay a worthy recompense.

"The beauties of sacrifice appear to best advantage when properly distributed—to the clergy and laity 'share and share alike.'"

"No honest minister wants to live better than his people. The true servant-spirited man will be very ready to live in a shack—in the midst of a settlement of shacks. But living in a shack and preaching for a people who live in mansions is a different proposition, and it is no wonder that ministers revolt at it. There is no other hardship equal to the hardship of constant unfavorable comparison with your neighbors, and since it is an utterly needless hardship, and a useless one to boot, the church which imposes it on its preacher convicts itself of stone-heartedness and no imagination."

In the ecclesiastical sense the call to a pastorate is said to "fix" the salary, this writer observes, and finds the trouble thereof in the fact that "in so many cases the salary everlastingly stays 'fixt.'" The case is analyzed further:

"The congregation may multiply in numbers; its members may increase in wealth; a new social tone may impose upon the pastor's family much costlier obligations; the market prices of necessities may all advance; in the happy course of nature the pastor's children become, as growing children must, decidedly more expensive; and illness or misfortune may invade the manse—yet that salary never comes unfixt.

"Elders and trustees need more curiosity as to 'how the parson gets along.' Since they can borrow the curiosity from their wives, they need not go without it."

"It isn't safe to assume that if everything wasn't going well at the manse, you'd have heard of it. If your preacher is the right kind, you won't hear of it. If his wife is the right kind also, there's double chance against your hearing of it. They're not going to whine. The only way you'll find out is to go down to the manse with your very best tact worn next your heart, and insist on knowing.

"And you ought to go. If the salary isn't sufficient to make the minister and his family as comfortable as the average comfort of your community, then there's clearly something to be done about it. Not one-tenth of one per cent. of the Protestant congregations of the United States are actually paying their pastors all that they could pay; this is a guess, but it's a safe one. Your congregation can raise the salary, and it will, rather than let the pastor's family feel privation.

"Only you as the 'leading elder' or the 'principal trustee' or the 'best-known deacon' will have to find out the facts and let the congregation know—and put down the first increase."

For the benefit of those who might like a method of ascertain-

ing what salary the minister ought to receive the writer gives the following hint:

"Set down what it costs you to keep your family a year—if you are a farmer, be sure you add the grocery price of what you eat of your own raising. Count in what you give away—and double it, for the preacher has more requests and it's likely he's more generous than you.

"Put down a little extra for clothing, because you know you couldn't bear to see him wear in the pulpit a coat as scuffed as serves for you in a pinch. Allow him \$50 for new books; the reason he was so dull last Sunday was probably because he hasn't been able to afford a fresh book to read for six months. Add as much more for expenses to a convention or two; you wonder why he doesn't keep up with the times, but he hardly ever gets away anywhere where he can catch step with the times. Finally, grant an allowance for insurance and the rainy day.

"Hadh't you better raise the salary?"

WHERE TO PLACE THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

ONE of the practical problems of the Institutional Church is the question of its location. The Rev. Edward Judson, writing in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia), states that the place for such a church should be "a somewhat hostile environment." The place indicated by the phrase is interpreted by the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) as "a region chiefly of boarding-houses and single apartments of various grades, rented to men and women who either prepare their own meals or obtain them at neighboring restaurants." Such a spot is to be found only in a large city, one which furnishes "a great center, one midway (or diagonally separate) between great residential sections and those devoted to large business establishments." This center requires surrounding it "a large population, unchurched or liable to become unchurched, yet where people for generations must collect and live." The relation of the church to its environment is thus further analyzed by the writer in *The Christian Advocate*:

"Such an establishment would of course attract many who if it were not there would be attending more or less distant churches of the ordinary type, and these with the remains of a former large congregation make a nucleus around which constantly would gather such as could be well incorporated with the body of the church. There continually a number (as they experienced conversion or improved in worldly circumstances) would gravitate to the nearest strictly family church. But the majority would remain for years, if not forever, the life and activity having a ceaseless charm for them.

"When such an institution is established the question arises, What should families permanently living in the vicinity do? Should they travel long distances for their 'family's sake'?"

"Is the Institutional Church so antagonistic to family life that this should be a natural result?"

"On these problems we venture to say that a family might well determine to attend the Institutional Church for the sake of building up a mighty power for good. The Christian should not look entirely to himself or to his family—they must be ever in front—but should 'look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others,' as the Apostle teaches.

"If the head of such a family concludes for Christ's sake and humanity's sake to give his strength to the Institutional Church—and there will be many such—there should be provision for them. On the Sabbath the Institutional Church should have discourses and a conduct of the adjunct services comparable with any to be found elsewhere. There should be one great meeting in the midst of the week, a great church prayer-meeting. The Sunday-school should be thoroughly classified, and the children of such families placed where they would naturally be elsewhere. That this can be done to the satisfaction of all types we know. If it could not be done a serious question would arise. The Institutional Church must keep something doing every night, and often in the afternoon. Under such circumstances the man who loves the Institutional

Church and, above all, the results of its work, may give a sufficient number of evenings to it to make himself an effective factor in its operations; and his wife, according to her strength and desire, can accompany him therein; the children meanwhile, until sufficiently developed, receiving instruction from the Sabbath-school and the Sabbath morning service. Subsequently they may become efficient collaborators."

There are environments, this writer points out, entirely unsuited to the Institutional Church. Such, for instance, as a "center of chiefly permanent residents, owners of the property in which they live or inhabiting it under long leases." Because—

- "1. No adequate concourse could be gathered.
- "2. Because the attempt would result in a heterogeneous collection, liable to engender classes, hard feelings, personal prejudices, and jealousies.
- "3. This would tend to disintegration of the original congregation.
- "4. In order to attract, against the adverse circumstances, modifications would have to be resorted to in such number as to make an unfavorable impression upon the children of the permanent residents.

"The inattentive reader, glancing at these separate points, would say that the source of all these four difficulties is an unchristian, aristocratic spirit in the church. With such a critic we would not argue.

"We assume that an Institutional Church is not fitted for such a place; and that it is not altogether suited to the rearing of a family of children in this situation. This opinion is based on the fact that from its very nature, in order to attract the masses it desires to gather, it must maintain such an amount of excitement, variety, and intensity as to disqualify it from meeting the real wants of that environment."

A town or small city of a strictly homogeneous character furnish no place for a church of this character. We read:

"In a large factory town it might be thought desirable, but even there, if possible, it would be better to do without it.

"One important reason against the founding of an Institutional Church by one denomination in a town or small city is that it would certainly destroy pleasant relations between the different communions. At the very hours of service what would seem to the others an unhealthful and unfair competition would be in full blast, and in the greater part of the week, also, drawing directly members and constituents of the congregations.

"In individual churches competition may be helpful if not carried to excess—a competition in material appropriateness, in moral earnestness, social Christian equality, and spiritual teaching. Whether the destruction of brotherly religious relations would not be the cause of more of evil than the Institutional Church would achieve of good, is not to be ascertained without a hazardous experiment."

RESCUE WORK IN PITTSBURG—Pittsburg has furnished an example of cooperation between the law and the church in dealing with the "social evil." Superintendent McQuaide and his assistants in the police department, says an editorial writer in the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, "are deserving of the heartiest commendation for their efforts to stamp out the houses of prostitution, and especially for the humane efforts they are making for the good of the fallen women." The methods employed are described in the following paragraph:

"On a recent Saturday night a raid was made on the houses of this character on a certain street, and fourscore girls and women were captured in these dens. They were comfortably cared for at the central police station until Monday, and word was given out that all churches and reform and Christian agencies would be welcomed that came with a view of reforming these unfortunates, and helping them back to lives of purity. A large number came, and were given access to the women, and tried all possible means of winning them from their evil ways. Good comfortable homes and encouragement and help were promised all who would begin life again. A few responded, and promised to reform. Among these were some happy rescues. One wedding was among the fortunate

events. Some recreant wives were restored to their husbands and homes. Some of the girls were returned to their homes. On the whole, the results in this regard were highly gratifying to the authorities and the Christian workers. Of course many were hardened and obdurate, and resisted all efforts for their good. Those who would give assurance that they would depart from the city or change their course of life were released, but all others were held. All were given to understand that they could not return to their former methods of life in the city. This time they will be dealt with gently, but if taken a second time it will go hard with them."

THE RENEWED CALL TO THEOLOGY

AT the present day theology seems, according to Professor Peabody of Harvard, the least thing required of a man who is equipping himself for the ministry. So great has this neglect become that the abandoned field of the minister's special domain presents a distinct "call" to be reworked. To further this belief seems to be the motive of the newly established *Harvard Theological Review* (Cambridge), from the "Foreword" of which we quote. One reason for the condition observed, according to Professor Peabody, is that the "education for the ministry has for the most part remained unadjusted to the new world of learning." Many ministers, he says, "have found themselves trained in subjects which they can not use, and ignorant of much which they need to know, and as they take up their work in the world are inclined to lay down their theology." He adds:

"They become administrators of congregations, organizers of ecclesiastical industries, philanthropists, pastors, but not theologians. Theology has presented itself to their minds as a record of controversies which were once living fires, but are now extinct volcanoes, and they turn with a sense of relief to the fertile fields of modern life. The call of the time seems to them a call away from theology. They may even acquire a habit of mind quite distinct from that which characterizes a learned calling."

The writer instances a recent convocation of students from many theological schools where the problems and ideals of the ministry were set forth for three days "by selected advisers, and discuss by selected young men." It partook of such a character as this:

"The program was rich in suggestions, both for the conduct of the devout life and for the direction of practical service, but throughout the session not one word was spoken either by old or young which concerned the minister as a thinker, or the duties of theological students. Feeling and action had crowded out of the foreground of interest the function of thought. Piety and efficiency seemed sufficient substitutes for intellectual power. The passion for service had supplanted the passion for truth."

The results of such training seem to Professor Peabody to consist in "faithful custodians of the oracles of God, or skillful operatives in the work of the church, and in either function may be workmen that need not be ashamed; but their attitude toward truth tends to detach them from the spirit of the modern world." The dilemma that confronts the Christian Church is thus stated:

"Either it must frankly retreat from the pretense of leadership under the conditions of the present age, or it must become a more efficient organ of rational and candid thought. Not less of religious fervor and not less of practical activity are demanded of the representatives of religion, but a new accession of intellectual power, the capacity to translate the message of the Timeless into the dialect of the present age. The specialization of knowledge has prescribed to the minister of religion a definite sphere, and no amount of hastily acquired information about politics or economics or social reform can atone for the abandonment of his own province. On other subjects others are better trained than he, and may listen to his counsel with compassion, if not with contempt. If he gives up thinking about religion, he gives up his place in a learned profession. He may continue to be a devoted priest, an efficient administrator, a devout soul, but the direction of the mind of the age is transferred to other hands."

LETTERS AND ART

MUSIC AND THE MASSES IN AMERICA

MISS MARY GARDEN finds that America is a country without art, because the masses, in all matters of appreciation, are led by the noses by the critics. This state of things is not to be found in European countries, she asserts, where the verdict of the people either makes or breaks the great works on their first performance. "It is in the galleries that the battle is waged, with hisses and applause," she declares, "and it is upon the prevailing opinion of this portion of the audience that the fate of a work depends." What Miss Garden has observed here is stated in the February *Everybody's* in this wise:

"In America, alas, the masses do nothing. They are silent, without expression or opinion. It is the critic who assumes to tell this nation what is good work and what bad; and I believe, and am daring enough to say, that there is no man or small coterie of men capable of teaching a nation art. It needs wide-spread defense of a work or wide-spread attack upon it. It needs the battle of minds among the people; and again I say, alas! our people, our masses, have not yet been musically educated, have not yet had an opportunity to live in the proper musical atmosphere.

"One great drawback for the masses here is that the opera season lasts but a few months, and that the prices of the limited number of representations during that brief period are so very high that the people generally can not afford to go. It is dreadful to me to realize that it is the very people whose souls long for music, and who sooner or later will, I believe, be the chief factors in building it up here as they have been in Europe, who are now denied the opportunity, not only of satisfying themselves, but of lending their aid to the spread of art feeling and comprehension."

Miss Garden admits "a distinct longing for music among the masses," as indicated by the enormous demand for music furnished by the mechanical piano and the various talking-machines. She adds:

"These clever devices have brought the great compositions and the great artists within the reach, indeed within the homes, of almost every one, and have brought them there without the handicap of critical cant or of absurd pretensions to knowledge."

American musical appreciation appears to this prima donna not much advanced beyond barbaric stages, since it is still "satisfied with 'tone' as opposed to interpretation." This to her is attested "by the great popularity of Melba and Sembrich, perhaps the last and certainly the greatest exponents of the colorature school, which charmed the world until near the close of the nineteenth century." The modern school, on the other hand, deals with great human truths and carries these truths to the hearts of its audience. "It does not aim at providing a vehicle for the production of glorious tones." She writes further:

"In France it no longer suffices for a fine large woman to walk more or less stiffly through the scenes of a long opera, until, at a signal from the conductor, she suddenly steps forward, squares herself toward the audience, and emits the few glorious tones of an aria. The top note may thrill and astonish an audience, may even gain the approval of the critics, but this is not art, it is mere vocal acrobatics. No thought is conveyed. No one pure tone, nor even a whole flock of pure tones, can of themselves make an opera. Were it not for the actor's art, modern opera could not endure. This is shown by the decline of the old purely vocal performances, and the rise of this new human French school. In this movement Jean de Reszke has been one of the most powerful factors. In the splendid school for singing that he has established in Paris he has instituted the most rigid requirements as to instruction in the art of acting. His pupils are taught to pay quite as much attention to this branch as to singing. So I have been taught, and this is why, even tho my voice is not really great in itself, I am able to do my part in bringing out the true underlying purpose of the great composers. This is why I dare come home to face the jury of my countrymen."

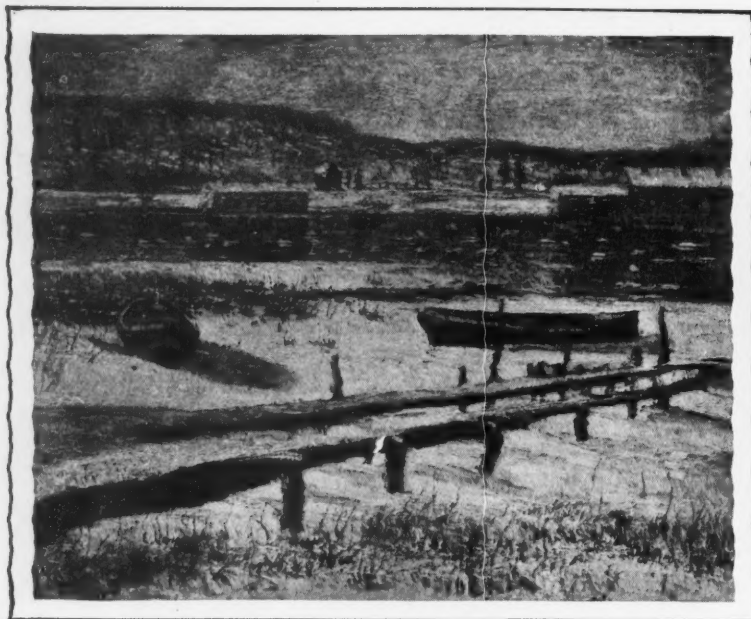
But as one swallow does not make a summer, no more does opera comprize art. Mr. Henderson of *The Sun* (New York), one of the race of critics somewhat airily treated by Miss Garden, points out in the same number of *Everybody's* that "the lamentations over our artistic state have come from opera-singers, and to them art means not even so wide a thing as music, but one branch of it, namely, opera, which has made less advance to high levels in America than all other music." Otherwise considered, any view of our present taste in music which sets forth that we are narrow, he says, is entirely incorrect. Our appetite is omnivorous, and tho, as a whole, "we are an unsophisticated musical public," yet some of our cities "have connoisseurs of exquisite taste and nicely balanced judgment." There may even be found a few cults. Mr. Henderson goes on:

"There is a welcome here for the works of every school, and this can not now be said of any of the sophisticated musical publics of Europe. France enjoys only a few German compositions, and even fewer Italian. Germany recoils from most of the products of France and from still more of those of Italy. England has of late begun to sit up and take notice, but long before she discovered Tschaiowsky, César Franck, Vincent d'Indy, Richard Strauss, and other modern leaders, they were well known here. The catholicity of American programs has again and again astonished musical visitors from Europe. That emotional music is in the ascendant is true, for the simple reason that to an unsophisticated public it is the one sure appeal. The subtleties of intellectual music are not for the inexpert. Yet even music of this type is played in America and is received with serious consideration, both in the opera-house and outside of it."

HOW KIPLING CAME TO THE FRENCH

THERE was something strategic in the way Kipling was forced through the lines of the French intelligence. The greatest prudence had to be exercised, says Mr. Louis Fabulet, who has been Kipling's translator as well as the general who has led his attack. "I knew that the genius of Mr. Kipling would not impress itself all at once upon my countrymen," he confesses, "but I felt that they had need to have infused into them this vigorous elixir of regeneration." He admits that "the French still show much opposition to the English writer," but he entertains the hope that he has "conquered the open mind of the youth of the land, for success is apparent." In the February *World's Work* Mr. Fabulet tells how he achieved this conquest. Thus:

"The task of translation was a foolish one, and I took it up almost against my will. 'The Jungle Book' has had a relative success in France. The *Revue de Paris* published the greater part of the translations of the stories in it, and M. Jules Lemaître wrote in the *Echo de Paris* an unsolicited article in which he showed the enthusiasm and the surprise which the reading of these stories had brought to him. However, it was difficult to find a publisher, and we saw the gates of the principal houses closed against us. It was the *Mercure de France* which opened its doors to us, and we gave in six months 'The Jungle Book' and 'The Second Jungle Book.' Then, but treading the most dangerous ground possible for one who knows France, and making a very cautious arrangement, we gave 'The Finest Story in the World,' 'Love o' Women,' 'The Man Who Would Be King,' 'The Man Who Was,' and 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,' accompanied by short stories, judiciously and fearfully chosen, from the 'Plain Tales from the Hills' and some of the other writings. I gave up all other work, applied myself to the task, and bit by bit gave several other volumes of stories selected from almost everywhere in his entire work. Then came 'Kim,' that poem of the mountain; 'Captains Courageous,' that poem of the sea; and it was but the other day that, with the devoted aid of an Englishman—Mr. Arthur Austin Jackson, nephew of Sir Alfred Austin, the poet laureate—I gave to my countrymen 'The Return of Imray,' '007,' 'The Ship that Found



FLOATING ICE.

From a painting by Ernest Lawson.

Landscapes occupy Mr. Lawson, but he interprets them with the same directness that actuates his brother realists.

Herself,' 'Dray Wara Yow Doo,' 'The Phantom Rickshaw,' 'The Head of the District,' and 'They.'

Mr. Fabulet has no sympathy with the English critics who have "treated as a reactionary this admirer of the soldier, of war, of property rights, of human energy." Doubtless he sees the Nobel prize very justly awarded. He goes on, concerning the critics just referred to, in this wise:

"They have pretended that his influence would serve only to retard the march of the world. For me his work could never be reactionary nor could it retard the march of the world—a work which approximates so closely the cinematograph and diffuses so widely an acquaintance with mankind, which brings together so many conflicting circumstances, so many types, so many diverse nations! But it all has the hall-mark of good sense. Ah, I know well what the 'intellectuals' carp at! It is because Mr. Kipling lends himself neither to paradox nor to utopianism; it is because he carries no stock of sweetmeats into the prisons; it is because he finds that man was created for action and struggle rather than for enjoyment and laziness.

"For my part, I possess my soul in patience and slowly accumulate translations and volumes of stories; and it has happened to me to receive letters which give me a great deal of satisfaction and furnish me with proof that I am not deceiving myself. Here, for instance, is one, from one of our most distinguished and versatile men, which he sent to me after receiving my last volume of translations:

"You must know by experience that I very rarely return thanks for the books which are sent to me; but truly I have just tasted too much pleasure, thanks to you, not to shake off for a moment my rôle of silence. This cursed literary freebooter against whom all my teachings bristle up is, all the same, a very interesting and surprising rascal. A little more and he would be of the Chicago school of journalism. At the precise point where he is about to attain this distinction, with an inconceivable mastery he stops short, and there remains one of the most bewildering literary manifestations of modern times—perhaps the most bewildering of all."—ANDRÉ GIBÉ.

"In this way I have been led to follow, step by step, the work of Rudyard Kipling. I have not plunged into it all at once; I

have absorbed it slowly, and my admiration has grown day by day. And it is only a little while ago that I came to make acquaintance with his verse—the beauty of 'White Horses' and the charm of 'Mandalay'—without hoping ever to be able to translate them."

THE YOUNG INSURGENTS IN ART

THE art world of New York is trying to decide whether a "really national art" is in process of creation among us. This question comes as the result of two exhibitions, one at the National Arts Club and one at the Macbeth galleries, devoted mainly to younger artists whose work is rarely seen at the annual exhibitions. Their pictures impress one with the sense that they "were painted because the artist wanted to paint them," says Mr. Albert Sterner—himself an artist, but not of this group—writing in the *New York Times*; and he adds that "they offer a wholesome contrast to the great mass of mediocre effort shown in most of our exhibitions and which bear the inevitable marks of monotonous commercialism."

The painters are Luks, Henri, Glackens, Davies, Sloan, Shinn, Prendergast, and Lawson. They paint, for the most part, the life they see about them, or the life

that they create in their inner consciousness, such as the realistic visions of Luks, Glackens, and Sloan, or the idealistic dreams of Davies. Many of our other painters (according to Giles Eger-ton, writing in the February *Craftsman*) are "proud to copy a Corot tree or a Velasquez complexion, altho neither the tree nor the complexion expresses anything we have ever remotely thought or experienced, or that ever will have the slightest relation to our own way of thinking or living." Against such things this group of men are rebelling. The painter who paints the life that he thrills in answer to, "puts upon canvas conditions that have developed him into the racial type he is, and in the doing he expresses his own point of view about the conditions." Either America may have an art of her own as the eight young men in the Macbeth galleries believe, continues the writer in *The Craftsman*,



Courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries.

AUTUMN BOWER.

From a painting by Arthur B. Davies.

This artist, unlike the others associated with him, paints an intangible world evolved from his inner consciousness.

or she may copy Burne-Jones ladies and Secessionist landscapes. Of the right to self-expression we read:

"If this high privilege of all nations back through Greece to Assyria and zigzagging down to the cave-dwellers is to be granted



LAUGHING CHILD.

From a painting by Robert Henri.

A figure- and portrait-painter who is reckoned among the vital forces in this branch of the art of to-day.

to us, then our one hope is in a home-grown art, out of our own soil, as much as our own brand of maidens and roses are. As an encouragement to our artists who associate art only with the Seine, or the Isar, or the Thames, or the fjords, we offer them an endless variety of inspiration at home—the sweet serenity of New England as Tryon paints it; the very last height of nature's elusive wonder as Twachtman felt it where ocean and meadows meet out on the Connecticut shore; vivid East-Side life in New York as George Luks splashes it on canvas, beauty that glows out of shadows, as all beauty in the East Side must; the tragedy and the unquiet of the plains, where a race of noble people are vanishing into history, as Remington and Borglum know the story; the cañon and the desert with their purple mists and golden sands. And Prendergast will give them a lesson on painting children out of doors with such beauty and atmosphere, with such gaiety, with such relation of sunlight to laughter, that they will recognize him as a teacher not to be found in the Latin Quarter. Sloan will show them a phase of sordid existence painted with that sort of fine art which Rembrandt knew long years ago. They will wonder at first at Davies's pictures, but if they study them and get to know them they will by and by feel the color in them as tho it were a chime of bells, and if they continue to wonder they will also ere long understand. Lawson will teach them again that they can't escape beauty anywhere, that it is just thinking straight and seeing clear and using a brush that tells your own story. He will show them all the roar and the confusion and the blare and the somberness that a great city holds, and he likes doing it much better than sketching an Italian landscape or a French cottage in the Provence."

No doubt many visitors will not understand this work, "which has not the passport of 'nice inoffensiveness' written all over it," says Mr. Sterner, "work which is in most instances vigorous and sometimes ugly, but let them remember that Velasquez painted cripples, and Rembrandt immortalized beggars and tramps." There is a particular folly in quarreling with a painter on account of his subject, says Mr. James Huneker in the *New York Sun*. He speaks of the younger men in the following vein:

"We never flout the men who manufacture pictures by copying;

their choice is dictated by mercenary reasons; that suffices to exclude them from the pale of criticism. But because we are not catholic in our sympathies why should we dare to tell any one man or group of men what themes they should select? Or that they should paint after the manner of Correggio or Bonnat or Lawrence and Raphael? A criticism and an acute one about the Big Four of the *realisti*, Luks, Henri, Glackens, Lawson (there is no meaning in the order of these names—we are not looking for land-slides), is that three of them are trying to paint like Goya. Surely no worse a proceeding than trying to paint like Velasquez, Manet, Chase, Alexander, Monet, Whistler, or Bouguereau. The four are realists, yet no one of the four resembles his fellow. The exuberance and crass power of Luks is not echoed in Henri's sober and solid canvases; Lawson is *swi generis*—you could pick out a Lawson even if it hung in a Parisian autumn salon; while Glackens envisages life with an absolutely different eye from the other three. Luks and Lawson are the colorists of the four; character, psychology, breadth, and subtlety of vision you will find in Henri and Glackens. Henri sounds the broader, calmer, more virile note. If there is any twist of temperament, any corner of a street that is unlike its neighbors, Glackens is the man to catch and depict the variations. His work is more complex, troubled, exasperated than Henri's."

COLLEGIATE BENEFITS FROM THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

THE Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is to be viewed as an educational agency, and not as a charity. So its president, Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, reminds us in its second annual report. In an educational way it is becoming effective in raising the standard of scholarship, for its allowances to retiring college professors, we are told, are not based upon the professor's personal merit—that question being determined by the college itself—but upon the scholarship standing of the institution he represents. The *New York Evening Post*, in commenting upon this phase of its regulation, says:

"The Foundation refuses retiring allowances to professors in institutions which do not require for admission a preparation represented by fourteen 'units' of study. There are, especially in the South and West, many schools, called colleges or universities,



SIXTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH STREET, 1907.

From a painting by John Sloan.

Sloan is producing a record of contemporary street life that aims at seizing its very "form and pressure."

whose standards are deplorably low. This shortcoming may be ascribed to a variety of causes: the schools of the community often can not afford an adequate preparation, and the colleges have to take such students as they can get. But frequently there has been a competition for numbers, especially between colleges of rival

religious denominations; and in this struggle one easy way to win is to put down the entrance requirements. But the Carnegie Foundation proposes that such competition shall at least not be destructive; that a college shall not consider its fortunes 'as a matter unconnected with the general system of education and without relation to the interests of the whole body of American students.' For example, Dickinson College has within the year been put upon the list of accepted institutions. Its requirements for admission 'were slightly below fourteen units'; but 'these deficiencies were promptly removed by the action of the faculty.' Bates College also 'readily agreed' to raise its requirements. Washington and Lee has been making a 'series of advances covering several years,' and by 1909 it 'will require the full fourteen units.' The Foundation, we may note, does not specify any particular studies, or lay upon the colleges a cast-iron regimen. There may be as wide variation as ever between institutions and between individuals in the same institution. The only point on which the Foundation insists is that a college shall not be a mere high school."

President Pritchett outlines thus the way in which the "pension" is to be viewed:

"The year and a half of experience in the administration of the Foundation has served to make clear at least one principle, namely, that the retiring allowance must come as a right, not as a charity; as a thing earned in the regular course of service, not a courtesy. The establishment of a retiring allowance system upon definite rules under which a professor receives his retired pay through his college in due course can not fail to strengthen the teacher's profession enormously. The administration of this fund as a charity would in the long run be equally sure to harm rather than help the teacher and the cause of education.

"The true task of this board is not to pass upon the merits of individuals, but of colleges; to decide upon such educational standards as seem fair and wise, and then to proceed to admit to the system of retiring allowances such institutions as, complying with these standards, come within the provisions of the charter and the deed of gift. To do this involves a study of the educational situation in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. The first step toward such a study is the bringing together of the facts themselves concerning these institutions, such as their method of government, their denominational relations, the value of each institution as a center of intellectual and moral influence, their financial resources, and, most important of all, their academic standards of work. In a word, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching must be first an educational agency before it can act wisely in awarding retiring allowances."

Another problem that has been handled by the Foundation is that of sectarian control. This has proved difficult because the ties between colleges and sects are so various. Upon this point *The Evening Post* says editorially:

"The commonest form seems to be a charter provision that the trustees, or a fixt proportion of them, shall belong to a certain sect or to a group of sects—say, the Evangelical. In some cases the trustees may belong to any, or no, denomination, but the choice of trustees rests with a sectarian body. For example, the trustees of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., are elected by members of the Baptist Education Society of Kentucky; and one-fourth of the trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., are elected by Methodist conferences in New York and New England. Institutions subject to such sectarian control, direct or indirect, are not admitted to the benefits of the Foundation. And rightly, we believe; for tho the college may be liberal in temper, yet so long as it maintains a legal connection with a denomination for the sake of securing financial aid or more students, it is in so far forth sectarian. It can not eat its cake and have it too. On the other hand, there are colleges—like Princeton and Yale—whose relationship with a sect 'is one of tradition and sympathy, and the Foundation is not concerned with the fact that a given college was founded under the auspices of a religious organization, or that it retains to-day a sympathetic relation with it.' To avoid misunderstandings, however, the Foundation asks that when these colleges are entered in church year-books, they appear in a list apart from the 'official' under the following heading:

"The following institutions are not connected with the — church by any legal ties, nor are they subject to its control. Their history, however, and associations with the life and work of the church are such as to justify our earnest co-operation with them."

THE ARTIST'S RIGHT TO CRITICIZE HIS CRITICS

CRITICISM which is banned as "conservative" and the "enemy of progress" has a word said in its behalf by Bruno Meyer, the German art critic. Such criticism, he declares, writing in *Nord und Süd* (Berlin), when adverse to an innovating art creation, is quite as likely to result from the fault of the innovation. "The unprecedented," he observes, "is not necessarily the higher, nor the lasting." His words are taken as in effect a reply to certain allegations made by the composer Richard Strauss in the periodical he edits called *Morgen* (Berlin). In that journal Strauss asserted that his opera "Salome" had called into existence a "party of progress" and a "party of reaction." The latter he characterized as composed of "hark-backers," "seniles," "pedants," and "prigs." They were charged, among other things, with being afflicted with a "lack of understanding," with "incapacity, laziness, or self-interest." Hence the reply of Mr. Meyer, who attempts to show that true progress is really achieved by the conservatives. He says:

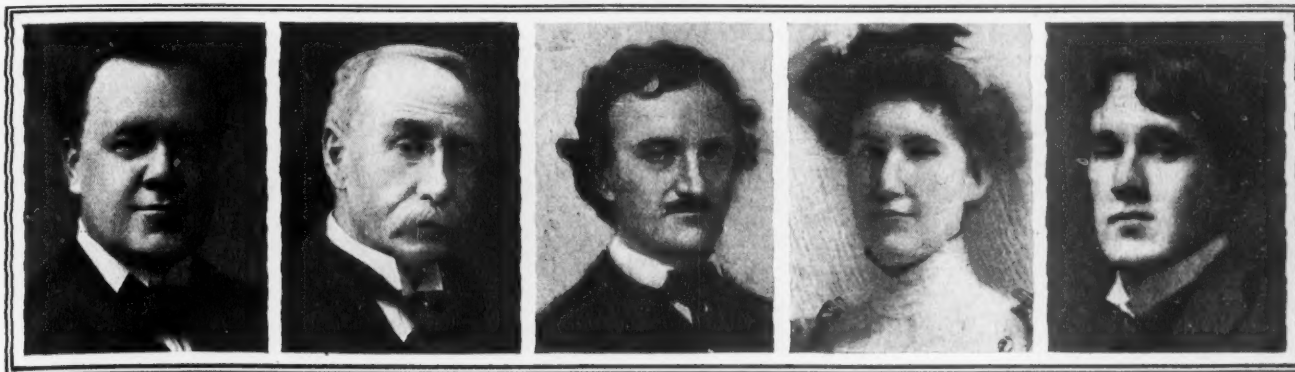
"At all times and in all arts there have been false paths from which a return to the true progress of art has been made only after disastrous wanderings. The usual error of those artists who at essential points of their work depart from all precedent is that of assuming that their differences are proof positive of progress, of an evolution upward. They imagine that they are about to open up new roads to peerless achievement. Quite the contrary is really the case, for it is always a hundred to one that the new, unique, independent elements introduced into art are in the most favorable cases only mannerisms, while in the least favorable they are but feats of strength, one might almost say sensationalisms. . . . The maddest 'reactionists' honestly wish to see 'everything great' succeed; but they want only the 'great,' not everything new and unheard of. . . ."

Respecting Strauss's onslaught upon his critics, the writer observes that the artist who assumes to criticize his critics should understand that he must take a new point of view, one that is critical and not creative. As a critic, we are told, the artist becomes accountable to laws that have in a measure scientific formulation; he must abandon the lawlessness of the creative impulse. His power as an artist may be a positive weakness in him as a critic. The writer adds:

"As in criticism a one-sided standpoint and a general antagonistic attitude toward art creations are declared to be narrow and prejudiced by every thoughtful person fitted to think scientifically, just so unsatisfactory and irresponsible is the artist's criticism of criticism when he tries to attack the qualifications of art criticism in general and so cut the ground from under it, without distinguishing between the good and bad of its performances."

Novel works of art, the writer urges, can not, as a rule, expect immediate general acceptance and comprehension. To obtain these requires in the artist a very high order of creative power and an unusual agreement with the prevailing frame of mind, perhaps even with the desire pervading the masses of the artist's contemporaries. The fault of the moderns—in music as in graphic art—is simply that of demanding recognition for a whole "tendency"; whereas each of the new creations must be judged on its own merits, regardless of the tendency. The greatest masters of all time have been so treated. We quote further:

"The art-loving, cultivated public, the majority of whom are among those Strauss calls 'reactionaries,' are less prejudiced and even better informed than the creative artists. Who among the latter would venture to compare himself to the cultivated laity, as regards general culture and knowledge of nature and the works of all the arts? And who among them—without exception—is not more a partizan than any layman? . . . I incline in general to tax a great, indeed the greatest, part of the devotion and enthusiasm for modern art creations with an excessive predilection for progress."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



SMITH ELY JELLIFFE.

JAMES M. LUDLOW.

EDGAR A. POE.

CAROLYN WELLS.

ROBERT W. WOOD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Atherton, Gertrude. *Ancestors*. 12mo, pp. 709. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.75.

Gertrude Atherton has long been known as a novelist of ideas. If she were less a novelist and more a preacher, she would be writing purpose novels. As she pours forth her ideas, however, through the lips of her characters, her present book, at least, might be defined as a novel of theories. The effect of heredity and of environment on human character is the basic theory of "Ancestors."

Isabel Otis, a Californian of English and Spanish descent, is the daughter of a brilliant failure. Her mother has been a comparative cipher. From the time of her mother's death, Isabel spent her life as the attendant of her father, who was a dipsomaniac. Father and daughter dwelt on a ranch which yielded them a handsome income. They commanded also other sources of income. The father's death leaves Isabel free to her own designs. She makes a European tour. To finish her *Wanderjahr*, she buys a plenty of Paris frocks, and crosses the Channel to visit Victoria Gwynne, an English noblewoman to whom she is distantly related.

Lady Gwynne's son, John Elton Gwynne, is a stormy petrel in English politics. He is dazzling in youth, brilliancy, and triumph. Unfortunately he is a Liberal. By tradition and antecedents he should be a Conservative. He is very much in love with Julia Kaye, a climber, who has climbed very high in London society. Through a double tragedy Elton Gwynne finds himself suddenly thrust into the peerage. His career as a Liberal politician is blocked. Worse, he has the title and insufficient income to maintain it. He finally determines to seek a new career in the United States. Julia Kaye breaks their engagement; and Gwynne, dropping his title, follows Isabel Otis to California.

It may be seen from this outline of the first third of the book that Mrs. Atherton's material is copious and stirring. The movement of the story is brisk. The thoughtful passages that teem in the dialog and in the author's direct observations unfailingly stimulate reflection. The characters are all drawn with the bold, free stroke habitual to the author.

Comstock, Harriet T. *Janet of the Dunes*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Dale, Edmund. *National Life and Character in the Mirror of Early English Literature*. 8vo, pp. xciii-337. Cambridge: The University Press.

Dunmore, Walter T. *Ship Subsidies: An Economic Study of the Policy of Subsidizing Merchant*

Marines. 12mo, pp. xviii-119. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.

Gallizier, Nathan. *The Sorceress of Rome*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii-463. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Gates, Eleanor. *Cupid: The Cow-Punch*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: McClure Co.

Gosse, Edmund. *Henrik Ibsen*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1 net.

Grasset, Joseph. *The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible (Demifous et Demiresponsables)*. Authorized American Edition. Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 415. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.50 net.

One of the most important results of modern scientific investigation is the new light that is being thrown upon the nature of mental disease and crime. Men's attitude toward all those aberrations of life and conduct described by such terms as immorality, vice, crime, idiocy, imbecility, and insanity is being rapidly and radically changed. Lombroso was the first to emphasize the relationship of all these abnormalities, and to point out their interconnections with organic defects. However exaggerated or mistaken some of Lombroso's views may be, he has pioneered a new type of criminology, which in the hands of more cautious and more thoroughly trained disciples is destined to revolutionize the treatment of criminals. A book which reflects this new attitude toward crime is Grasset's.

It attempts a more exact classification than usual of the mentally diseased, more particularly as affecting the treatment of criminals. In the words of the author, its "object is to demonstrate that to this burning question [Should the accused be punished, or should he be treated as a sick man?] the magistrate, assisted by the physician, may make three different replies according to the case in hand: (1) The accused criminal is entirely responsible; he has normal psychic neurons, therefore he ought only to be punished and put in prison. (2) The accused criminal is entirely irresponsible; his psychic neurons are wholly diseased, therefore he ought only to be treated and placed in a hospital. (3) The accused criminal has attenuated responsibility; his psychic neurons are not normal but are partially diseased, therefore he ought to be both punished and treated. He should be placed successively in a prison and in a hospital."

This third class, the borderland type, is discust at great length, and with a wealth of illustrations from history, as well as with arguments based upon the author's own extensive experience as a professor of clinical medicine at the Uni-

versity of Montpellier. Examples coming under this head in our own country would be Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosch. Undoubtedly such criminals as Marie Barberi and Harry K. Thaw would also fall into this class of the semi-responsible. The value of such a classification is unquestionable. It removes the necessity of forcing all criminals into the two classes, responsible and irresponsible, and thus offers a solution of many troublesome problems connected with criminal prosecution. It suggests a rational and human disposition of the half-responsible type of offenders.

The most interesting and vital problem raised by Grasset, however, is not the responsibility of society in judging its criminals. It is rather the responsibility in preventing the increase of its semi-insane and semi-responsible types, which so largely augment the number of its criminals. Under the head of Social Prophylaxis Grasset discusses the following means of prevention:

1. The medical supervision of marriage. Here not legislative intervention is recommended, but rather the cultivation of a general social attitude that will induce the families of two people about to marry to "invite a conference of their physicians, binding them to professional secrecy and promising to accept and carry out their dictum without demanding and without knowing the motives of their judgment."

2. Medical supervision of the bringing up of children of doubtful mental balance. Here again medical supervision would be simply advisory, and would work in connection with parental control. It would be especially extended to the critical periods of development, and would concern itself with both physical, intellectual, and moral conditions.

3. The choice of an occupation that would place a minimum strain upon defective nervous constitutions, and give a healthful outlet for the energy and interests of the individual. Here the responsibility would fall upon parents, physicians, and the individuals themselves, who should be properly instructed and warned.

The work as a whole raises many large and difficult questions. Its main thesis, however, is a thoroughly defensible one, in the light of modern science. It is an indication of a point of view, and a method of approach to all problems growing out of mental and moral aberrations which are certain to command increasing attention and respect.

Grenfell, Bernard P., and Hunt, Arthur S. [Translation and Commentary by.] Fragment of an Uncanonical Gospel from Oxyrhynchus. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 22. London: Oxford University Press.

Head, F. W. The Fallen Stuarts. 12mo, pp. xi-356. Cambridge: The University Press.

Herford, Oliver. The Astonishing Tale of a Pen-and-Ink Puppet, or The Genteel Art of Illustrating. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hobbs, William Herbert. Earthquakes: An Introduction to Seismic Geology. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxx-336. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Hoyle, Edmond. Hoyle's Games Revised, Enlarged, and Brought up to Date. 12mo, pp. xiv-412. New York: The McClure Co.

Houston, Edwin J., Ph. D. The Boy Electrician, or The Secret Society of the Jolly Philosophers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Howard, Oliver Otis. Autobiography of. In two volumes. The Baker and Taylor Co. \$5 net.

The tale of the War of Secession has been so often and so well told that as a contribution to mere war literature this book cannot have great claims to recognition. But in the hands of a practised writer like General Howard any subject may be expected to present a new interest. And indeed it may be truly said of these volumes that they are highly interesting. In the first place the work is autobiographical and reveals an attractive and elevated personality. While democracy scarcely less than Socialism discountenances the excessive militarism of the old monarchies, the American soldier has always been alive to the necessity, and even to the glory, of his profession. General Howard is a typical American soldier, and as he reveals himself in these pages the reader feels that the great war in which he played a part takes on, as it were, a sort of personal character. Without at all exaggerating the doings or feelings of himself, it is natural that he is the principal figure in the scene, which seems to lie behind him, like the cannon, the marching squadrons, and the smoke-loaded sky which painters of the Georgian era would set as a background to their red-coated portraits. Another element which makes the work interesting is the anecdotic character which prevails throughout. General Howard tells many stories which illustrate both the horror and the nobility of war. This is a book to dip into as we dip into Pepys or Evelyn. Even the great length of the autobiography is precluded from tediousness by the multitude of good things with which it abounds.

Kingsley, Charles. My Winter Garden. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 57. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Kirkup, Thomas. An Inquiry into Socialism. 12mo, pp. vi-216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.40 net.

Krust, Hermann. Recollections of My Life. Arranged and edited by Elizabeth Sheldon Alling. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix-439. New York: The Grafton Press. \$2.50 net.

Lang, Andrew. Tales of Troy and Greece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix-302. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50 net.

Lanier, Sidney. Hymns of the Marshes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii-59. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

Lewis, Charlton M. The Genesis of Hamlet. 12mo, pp. vi-133. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25 net.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. A Sovereign People: A Study of Swiss Democracy. Edited by John A. Hobson. 12mo, pp. xvi-273. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

London, Jack. The Road. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2 net.

Lucas, St. John. Chosen by. "The Oxford Book of French Verse." (XIIth Century-XIXth Century.) 16mo, pp. xxxiv-491. New York: Oxford University Press.

Ludlow, James M. Jesse ben David: A Shepherd of Bethlehem. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1 net.

Mahan, Captain A. T. Some Neglected Aspects of War. Together with The Power that Makes for Peace, by Henry S. Pritchett, and The Capture of Private Property at Sea, by Julian S. Corbett.

12mo, pp. xxii-193. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50 net.

Mason, A. E. W. The Broken Road. 12mo, pp. vi-419. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

McIntyre, John T. With Fighting Jack Barry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Merritt, Albert N. Federal Regulation of Railway Rates. 12mo, pp. xii-240. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.

Metcalf, Edwin Style. A Volume of Essays and Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Miles, George Henry. A Review of Hamlet. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vii-235. Christine, A Troubadour's Song, The Sleep of Mary, Amin. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x-192. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Each \$1 net.

Mills, Weymer Jay. The Van Rensselaers of Old Manhattan. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50 net.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Great Secret. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Paine, Ralph D. The Romance of an Old-Time Shipmaster. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$1.25 net.

Parker, Thomas Valentine, Ph. D. The Cherokee Indians, with special reference to their relations with the United States Government. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii-116. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1.25 net.

Phillips, Stephen. New Poems. 12mo, pp. viii-158. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.25 net.

Platt, Dan Fellows. Through Italy with Car and Camera. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii-486. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5 net.

Porter, Gene Stratton. At the Foot of the Rainbow. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Putnam, George Palmer. Compiled by. Tabular Views of Universal History. A series of Chronological Tables presenting, in parallel columns, a record of the more noteworthy events in the History of the World from the Earliest Times down to 1907, and continued to date by Lynds E. Jones and Simeon Strunsky. 8vo, pp. v-313. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

Putnam's Monthly and The Critic: A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Life. Volume I. October, 1906-March, 1907. Volume II. April-September, 1907. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 768, 768. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Rees, Arthur Dougherty. Columbus: A Drama. With Introduction and Notes. 12mo, pp. 125. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.

Schauffler, Robert Haven. Edited by. Christmas: Its Origin, Celebration, and Significance as Related in Prose and Verse. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. \$1 net.

Singleton, Esther. Collected and Edited by. Historic Landmarks of America, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-305. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60 net.

Von Hutton, Bettina. The Halo. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net.

Wells, Carolyn. A Vers de Société Anthology. 16mo, pp. xxvii-357. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and Smith, Nora Archibald. Edited by. Magic Casements: A Second Fairy Book. 12mo, pp. x-477. New York: The McClure Co.

Ward, A. W., and Waller, A. R. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. I. From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance. 8vo, pp. 561. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

The series of fourteen volumes of which this is the first is intended to handle English literature with the same sort of exhaustive treatment as Murray's Dictionary represents with regard to the English language. Now that the study of the Greek and Roman classics is dying out in England, scholars have largely concentrated their attention on the origin, character, and development of the English tongue and the poetry, history, and romance to which it has furnished the vehicle. We must look upon the present work as the first-fruits, albeit ripe and perfect, of the new school of English scholarship, and we welcome the present volume as a splendid specimen of taste, learning, and research in this department. As an earnest of what is yet to come its contents are remarkable. It begins with the first settlement of the Angles on British soil and the supplanting of Roman influences by the stalwart Teutons and their gleemen. Runes and manuscripts of

Scandinavian or Irish origin are next discussed, until we come to Beowulf; thence to Gildas and Alfred and onward till we touch the threshold of an era which ushered in Chaucer.

We have called the work exhaustive because it treats not only of the few great names which are found in ordinary handbooks, but also introduces the secondary writers who add so much to the richness of a literary period. The interchange of influence between English and Continental writers is duly dwelt upon, and the beginnings of that vast volume of insular literature which is unique in European history have never been so carefully, accurately, and completely investigated and expounded. The Cambridge History of English Literature will comprise an account of all writers and their works from the time of the vikings to the end of the Victorian era. In turning over the pages of this first instalment of a definitive work we feel compelled to draw attention to the fact that every single division of the history has been written by a specialist, and that the first scholars of America as well as of England are engaged on its completion.

Weiss, Susan Archer. The Home Life of Poe. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Many lives of Poe have been written, but all are by men. He has not been fortunate in them, at least in so far as judgments of his character are concerned. Even Woodberry, whose life, in a critical sense, is unquestionably the best, deals with the poet's character in severe terms. Mrs. Weiss quotes a distinguished Southern lawyer, whose mind was discriminating, as having said of Poe that he was "of the kind whom men envy and calumniate and women adore." The remark suggests that Poe should long since have had a woman for biographer.

Mrs. Weiss's volume does not aspire to be in any strict sense a biography; in fact, she distinctly disclaims having attempted to write one. It is confined strictly to topics embraced in its title, and thus is made to deal with the social and domestic surroundings amid which Poe lived, worked, and suffered. But the author makes a distinct contribution to an understanding of Poe as a man. No future historian of American literature can neglect it or is likely to do so.

Mrs. Weiss does not aim to whitewash any one. Her interest is that of a truth-seeker. One feels this from the first page to the last. She knew Poe in his last years, her home having been in Richmond, and she has been well acquainted with many other persons who knew him and were familiar with the circumstances of his private life. The sympathies which belong to her as a woman are held in restraint by unusual clearness of insight and soundness of understanding. While she nowhere impresses one as having sought to rehabilitate Poe's character, the volume at the same time materially serves a purpose in that direction.

As to Poe's habits in drinking she makes it more clear than has any other writer that drinking was not with him by any means an habitual custom. He had the misfortune to possess, as some one, quoted by Mrs. Weiss, has remarked, "The weakest head of any man I ever knew," but his indulgences were occasional rather

(Continued on page 238)

Welch's Grape Juice

Just the pure juice of the choicest Concord grapes, transferred from the clusters to new bottles without change.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send \$3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha, but ask your dealer first. Booklet of 40 delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice, free. Sample 3-ounce bottle by mail, 10 cents.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y.



Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



For ten cents in stamps or coin, to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough

Barrington Hall
The Steel-Cut Coffee

to make eight cups of delicious coffee—together with this beautiful, frosted, aluminum graduate, designed for measuring (rather than guessing) the amount of dry coffee to be used.



1/2 Actual Size

BARRINGTON HALL is pure, high-grade coffee, prepared by our patented process—a common sense method of treating the berry whereby the dust and bitter cellulose skin, evidently placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it, are removed and thrown away. These substances detract from the fine flavor and healthfulness of coffee and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only.

STEEL-CUT means that the coffee is cut (not ground) into fine, even particles. This cutting does not crush the little oil cells as does grinding; and the rich, aromatic oil (food product) which makes coffee flavor, is preserved to a remarkable degree—explaining why a pound of Barrington Hall makes 15 to 20 cups more of perfect, full-strength coffee than will the same weight of ordinary coffee.

PRICE: 35c to 40c per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation, please do not judge our coffee by it.

ONE WORD MORE. We are more anxious to have you try Barrington Hall than to get your 10 cents (that doesn't cover the cost anyhow), so if you care to try the coffee, but think perhaps it isn't worth the dime, just drop us a line, without any money, and we will send you the coffee anyway. Then, if you find that it is really worth the 10 cents, you can remit to us afterwards. Doesn't this offer show that we believe you will like our coffee? Write us today (and send us the 10 cents if you feel like it).

Address nearest office

124 Hudson Street, New York City or 244 N. Second Street Minneapolis, Minn.

BAKER & CO.

COFFEE IMPORTERS

These trade-mark cross-eyes on every package

GRESGO FLOUR For **DYSPEPTICS**
SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

Unlike all other foods. Ask grocers.

For book sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.



Makes and burns its own gas and produces a pure white, steady, safe, 100 candle power light. No wick, smoke, dirt, grease or odor.

THE BEST LIGHT

Lighted instantly. Over 200 styles. Agents wanted. Write for catalog
THE BEST LIGHT CO.
93 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

than habitual, and he had the further misfortune in early life to live with people with whom drinking was an every-day affair. Mrs. Weiss makes the striking statement that during his last visit to Richmond, when he contemplated marriage with Mrs. Shelton, he had "declined twenty-four invitations to take a julep," before at last he yielded to an insistent friend and suffered the consequences. The refinement of the man's nature, his distinction of manner, and a certain exclusiveness of bearing which impressed most observers, and notably impress women, are insisted upon.

The special point made by Mrs. Weiss, however, and one which, we believe, no other writer has made before, is that Poe's marriage had an unfortunate influence upon his whole career. She does not mean that it was an unhappy marriage; on the contrary, Poe was devoted to his wife, and she to him, this devotion existing also between Poe and his mother-in-law; but the woman whom he married was a mere child of only twelve or thirteen years when the marriage occurred, and altho she lived until twenty-four, she always remained a child.

While Poe seems never to have realized what he failed to get on the score of real companionship, Mrs. Weiss insists that his character was such that a woman of stronger personality and more robust mind, one who, in fact, might have led and steadied him, ought to have been his wife, rather than Virginia Clemm, who "retained to the last the shy sweetness and simplicity of childhood." Mrs. Weiss says Virginia's mother deliberately made the match, and that among those who had known the family with anything like intimacy a general prejudice existed against her on this account. Mrs. Clemm "pos- sessed over Poe, who was her nephew, then and always, the influence and authority of a strong and determined will over a very weak one." In her concluding chapter Mrs. Weiss says the dominant trait of Poe's character was "weakness of will." But he was not by nature "inclined to evil, but the contrary."

The one impression which survives a reading of Mrs. Weiss's book is not unlike that which most discriminating readers have derived from other lives of Poe. This is that Poe was quite as much sinned against as sinning, and that the strangely contrasting, conflicting, and distorting circumstances of his life had everything to do with his moral failures.

"For doubt and darkness o'er thy head
Forever waved their condor wings."

Wood, Robert W. How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers. Valentine Edition. 18mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

The author of this clever little skit, of which three or four editions have been called for this winter, is a professor in Johns Hopkins. Before the book was published he was already credited with a treatise on "The Fluorescence and Magnetic Rotation Spectra of Sodium Vapor and their Analysis." How far apart the two works are may be gathered from a passage taken out of the first named:

Very few can tell the toucan
From the pecan—here's a new plan!
To take the toucan from the tree
Requires immense agili-tee,
While any one can pick with ease
The pecans from the pecan-trees:
It's such an easy thing to do
That even the toucan he can, too.

**A Wonderful Tonic is
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.**
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.

By Merit and Integrity

BORDEN'S MILK PRODUCTS

have Continued in Pop-
ularity with Dealers
and Consumers for
50 Years



**Borden's
EAGLE BRAND
Condensed Milk**
The Original



**Borden's
PEERLESS BRAND
Evaporated Milk**
(Unsweetened)

You Are Faithfully Served
by These Brands

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857

NEW YORK

City Conveniences in Country Homes

All the comforts of hot and cold water in the house, and running water at the barn, now possible for country residents and farmers. The

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC RAM

will pump water from any stream, brook or spring, just where you want it. Cheaper than a gasoline engine or windmill. Write for booklet K and guaranteed estimate.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. Factory: Chester, Pa.



SIX PER CENT

Our Certificates of Deposit with interest at 6 per cent afford the most satisfactory method of employing idle money. Please write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL \$100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

CURRENT POETRY

The Temples East and West.

BY "THE LUMBERMAN POET."

The temples of the West look down upon the azure seas:

No sick and weary famine town looks sadly up to these

No gilded dome reflects the sun on eyes with sunlight blind.

Or sinks from sight, when day is done, while death steals up behind.

The temples of the Westland gleam as gleam the Eastern spires.

But wear the colors of a dream, the sunset's tender fires.

The gilt upon their shining towers is like the rainbow's glow;

It changes with the changing hours, while sunsets come and go.

And never in the Orient such pillars rise as these, Such beauties never there are blent in wall and roof and frieze—

For never by the ancient shore where gilt pagodas rise

Upon emblazoned temples pour such lights of paradise.

The temples of the Westland lift their pillars to the sky

While ships of vapor slowly drift in stately splendor by.

The temples of the Westland rise from out the Westland soil,

Reared not by skill of weeping eyes or hopeless hands of toil.

O temples of the East, your gods much tribute have required—

The birth and life and death of clods, to rear you many-spired.

The temples of the West were made by neither toil nor self—

The God who dwells within their shade has builded them Himself.

Ring out, you bells of temples East; you call me less than these

That spread their sweet communion feast beneath the Westward trees.

Ring forth upon the sultry air when dying day is dim;

WISE CLERK

Quits Sandwiches and Coffee for Lunch

The noon-day lunch for the Department clerks at Washington is often a most serious question.

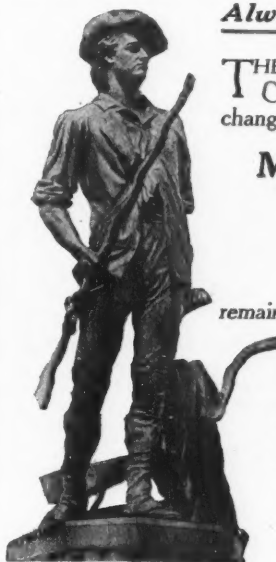
"For fifteen years," writes one of these clerks, "I have been working in one of the Gov't Departments. About two years ago I found myself every afternoon with a very tired feeling in my head, trying to get the day's work off my desk.

"I had heard of Grape-Nuts as a food for brain and nerve centres, so I began to eat it instead of my usual heavy breakfast, then for my lunch instead of sandwiches and coffee.

"In a very short time the tired feeling in the head left me, and ever since then the afternoon's work has been done with as much ease and pleasure as the morning's work.

"Grape-Nuts for two meals a day has worked, in my case, just as advertised, producing that reserve force and supply of energy that does not permit one to tire easily—so essential to the successful prosecution of one's life work." "There's a reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the "Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



Always Ready

Always look for the Minute Man on the package

THE fact of a change in the name of the Whitman Grocery Co. to the Minute Tapioca Co. does not mean a change in the product. The quality, richness and flavor of

Minute Tapioca

Minute Gelatine (plain)

Minute Gelatine (flavored)

remains the same and affords the thrifty housewife the "shortest cut" to the finest desserts possible with the least bother.

But the object of this advertisement is simply to inform you that the management and purpose of the Company has not changed—that we are manufacturers solely, not jobbers or retailers, and will hereafter be known as the

MINUTE TAPIOCA CO.

139 West Main Street - - Orange, Mass.

Look for the Minute Man on the package—it is your guarantee of goodness.

Ask your grocer for **BEARDSLEY'S**

The Original and Only

Shredded Codfish

The Red Band Package

The finest selected Codfish carefully prepared by a process which retains all the natural fiber and flavor of the fish. A clean, pure, wholesome food.

Send postal for our new Recipe Book—It's free

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, 474 Greenwich Street, New York

20 Brilliant Shines

A trial jar sent on receipt of a dealer's name who does not carry it, and 10 cents in silver or stamps.

10c

Two shines for one cent.

Have your shine when you want it—how you want it.

Save your time, temper and money by always having handy an opal glass, screw-top box of



"Eagle Brand" Shoe Cream

Best polish for black or russet leather.

It gives a quick, lasting, dazzling lustre.

Made from pure wax and oil—not a drop of acid or turpentine.

It renders the shoe soft, pliable and comfortable—acts as a preservative for the leather.

Your dime back if you say it's not the best polish you ever used.

Regular size box 25c—enough for 80 shines.

If you send us the name of a dealer who cannot supply you—with 10 cents.

The American Shoe Polish Company, 220 N. Franklin St., Chicago

Delicious Chocolate BAKER'S Caracas Sweet



A pure, wholesome
and sustaining article
of food.

MADE ONLY BY
**WALTER BAKER
& CO., Ltd.**

DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780

Registered,
U. S. Pat. Off.

50 HIGHEST AWARDS
in Europe and America

Cooks Anything

that a gas
range can
cook, but
is far more
convenient and
economical. You
can prepare as com-
plete a dinner on the
dining table as can be
prepared in the kitchen on a
gas range. The

Manning- Bowman

(Denatured)
Alcohol Gas Stove
(Patents Pending)

makes its own gas from denatured
or other alcohol. Burns with a hot,
blue flame. No smoke—no odor.
Made with single and double burn-
ers. Beautifully nickeled.

Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes are
especially adapted for use on alcohol
gas stoves. Provided with "Ivory" En-
ameled Food Pan when specified. The
cleanest and most durable cooking
utensil yet de-
vised.



At leading
dealers. Write
for descriptive
booklet "BB-3"

**MANNING-
BOWMAN & CO.,**
MERIDEN, CONN.
Makers of "Eclipse"
Bread Mixers.

I hear another call to prayer—the forest's mighty
hymn.

I stand before an open door, a temple in the West.
I hear the music on the shore of waves that sink to
rest.

Above me mount the Westland firs; their incense
rises pure.

O gilded Eastward sepulchers, my soul you can not
lure.

—The American Lumberman (Chicago).

In the Cool of the Evening.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

I.

In the cool of the evening, when the low sweet whis-
pers waken,

When the laborers turn their homeward, and the
weary have their will,

When the censers of the roses o'er the forest-aisles
are shaken,

Is it but the wind that cometh o'er the far green
hill?

II.

For they say 'tis but the sunset winds that wander
through the heather,

Rustle all the meadow-grass and bend the dewy
fern;

They say 'tis but the winds that bow the reeds in
prayer together,

And fill the shaken pools with fire along the shad-
ow burn.

III.

In the beauty of the twilight, in the Garden that He
loveth,

They have veiled His lovely vesture with the dark-
ness of a name!

Through His Garden, through His Garden it is
but the wind that moveth,

No more; but O, the miracle, the miracle is the
same!

IV.

In the cool of the evening, when the sky is an old
story

Slowly dying, but remembered, ay, and loved with
passion still,

Hush! . . . the fringes of His garment, in the fad-
ing golden glory,

Softly rustling as He cometh o'er the far green hill.
—The Nation (London).

The Builders.

BY EVELYN GUNN.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the ca-
nion's brink,

To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the men that grade and the men that blast,

I raise my glass and drink.

Theirs the great Endeavor and the deed of high Em-
prise;

For they fight their fight with naked hands,
'Gainst forest swamps and shifting sands

And the fury of the skies.

To the builders who have fallen, whose graves mark
out the line;

To the blind who nevermore may see,
To the maimed and halt in their misery,

In silence drink your wine.

For them no crashing volleys or roll of muffled drums,
Only the roar of the great rock-blast

Is their requiem-song when the day is past,
And the final darkness comes.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



The Seal and The Name

This is the seal that
promises goodness and
wholesomeness in confec-
tionery of all kinds.

Necco Sweets is the
name to remember and
ask for.

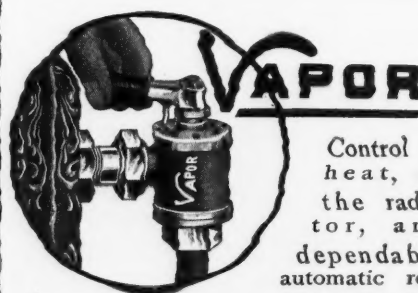
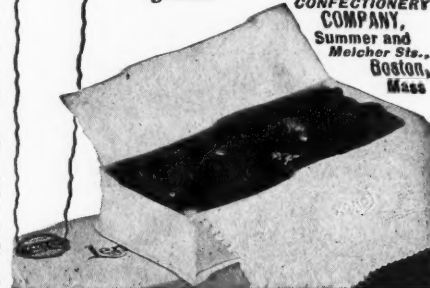
As an example try a box of

Lenox Chocolates

Look
for
the
seal
on
every
box

one of 500 kinds made and
sold under the seal of Necco
Sweets. You will also find
the simpler confections for
the children among the
Necco Sweets—for their
health as well as their pleas-
ure remember the name—
look for the seal. At all
dealers who sell high-grade
goods.

NEW ENGLAND
CONFECTIONERY
COMPANY,
Summer and
Melcher Sts.,
Boston,
Mass.



Control of
heat, at
the radi-
ator, and
dependable
automatic reg-
ulation of boiler,
are the distinctive features of The Broomell

Vapor System of Heating

—an improvement on both steam and hot water.

Marvelous capacity to meet all
weather changes and maintain an evenly
comfortable temperature, whether the
days are mild or bitter.

Just heat: no water, no pressure,
no pounding, no air valves; no bother
and worry. Almost perfection.

Book on heating, free

Vapor Heating Company
Broomell's patent Vapor System
125 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia

To the engineers, the wizards, whose word brooks no delay;

Hearing, the sleeping glens awake,
The snow-plumed hills obeisance make,
And lo, the Open Way!

For them no flaring banners when a bitter fight is won;

No cheering thousands in the street
Their gallant heroes ever greet,
Tho dauntless deeds be done.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the cañon's brink,

To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the high and low, the first and last,
I raise my glass and drink.

—Canadian Magazine (February).

POEMS BY FRANCIS THOMPSON.

The following poems, contributed to the October, 1895, and June, 1896, numbers of *The Catholic World* by Francis Thompson, are republished in the February number of that magazine at the request of many readers.

Rejected Lovers.

Poeta.

I have loved women—they have paid my pains!
I have loved nature—rather clasp the sea!
I have loved children—look not there for gains:
I have loved much, but I have loved not Thee.
And yet when all these loves were loved and proved,
None have loved me but Thou, divine Unloved!

Christus.

Thou ask'st; I ask, and have not at thy hand.
All ways hast sought, and hast thou found no way?
Ah, child! and dost thou yet not understand,
And in thine own beholdest not My case?
O little love! does no man pity thee?
Lo, it is writ that none has pity on Me!

GOT MAD

When Told That Coffee Hurt Him.

One of the evidences that coffee is injurious to the nervous system is the fact that many persons who are addicted to its use grow wrathly when the suggestion is made that coffee causes them to "flare up" so easily.

A doctor writes:—

"Coffee three times a day—I thought I could not get along without it. I was never well, prone to get excited and often trembled, but any suggestion that coffee was not good for me made me furious.

"I noticed the tendency to become excited was growing on me. My hands and feet were cold, fingers looked shriveled, liver inactive, constipated, coated tongue, bad breath and general lower vitality. (A perfect picture of caffeine poisoning.)

"A friend strongly advised me to give up coffee and use Postum, so I tried the change a few weeks and found a marked improvement in temper, nerves and general condition. I felt so firm that I thought I could go back to coffee. Three times I tried it, but always had to quit coffee and return to Postum.

"Being a physician with a large practice and plenty of experience, it was hard for me to believe that coffee could have such a profound effect on my system. Perhaps my fondness for the beverage made me loath to admit its ill effects.

"For several years now I have ordered hundreds of patients to quit coffee and have prescribed Postum instead with good results to the patients and more prompt response to my medicines." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Rub out, to-night, the wrinkles of today



"Comparisons may be odious—
but they are human."

No one can avoid noting the contrast between the fresh, natural beauty of the woman who takes care of her complexion, and the sallowness, wrinkles and lines due to facial neglect. Yet any woman may regain and retain her natural beauty indefinitely by the simple use of the natural beautifier, Pompeian Massage Cream, the largest selling face cream in the world; some 10,000 jars being made and sold daily.

Pompeian Massage Cream

GIVES A CLEAR, FRESH, VELVETY SKIN



Wrinkles and crow's-feet are driven away. Sallowness vanishes, angles are rounded out and double-chins reduced by its use. Thus the clear, fresh complexion, the smooth skin and the curves of cheek and chin that go with youth, may be retained past middle age by the woman who has found what Pompeian Massage Cream will do. This is not a "cold" or "grease" cream. The latter have their uses, yet they can never do the work of a massage cream like Pompeian. Grease creams fill the pores. Pompeian Massage Cream cleanses them by taking out all foreign matter that causes blackheads, sallowness, shiny complexions, etc.

SPECIAL TRIAL JAR SENT FOR 10 CENTS in stamps. This size is not sold in stores. With it we also send our illustrated book on Facial Massage, an invaluable guide for the proper care of the skin. 50c. or \$1.00 a jar, sent postpaid to any part of the world, on receipt of price. If your dealer hasn't it.

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.

15 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Pompeian Massage Soap is appreciated by all who are particular in regard to the quality of the soap they use. For sale by all dealers—25 cents a cake; box of 3 cakes, 80 cents.

Pompeian Mfg. Co.
15 Prospect St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:—
Enclosed find 10 cents. Please send me one copy of your book on facial massage and a sample jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name.....

Address.....

CUT OFF ALONG DOTTED LINE OR SEND POSTAL



Gas Convenience Kerosene Economy and a Better Light Than Either

The Angle Lamp



USE IT
30 DAYS
IN YOUR OWN HOME

"I HAVE ANGLE LAMPS IN EVERY ROOM in the house," writes Mr. W. D. Manross, Vineyard Haven, Mass. "It is the most satisfactory system that I have yet tried, and I have used gas, electricity, gasoline and acetylene. I nearly lost my eyesight a few years ago studying by electric light. THIS IS THE FIRST SATISFACTORY LIGHT to read by I have found since. The lamps are greatly admired by every one who comes in."

The Angle Lamp is not an improvement on the old style lamp, but an entirely new principle of oil lighting, which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline, or acetylene yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

The Angle Lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No

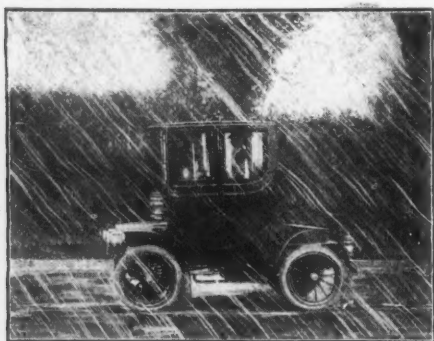
smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG "47" and our proposition for a

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Just write for our free catalog "47" fully describing The Angle Lamp and listing 32 varieties from \$1.00 up. And we'll send you our 32-page book free, with the trial proposition. Lighting is an important matter, Reader; this is a case where the best is by far the cheapest; we suggest that you "do it now."

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 159-161 West 24th Street, New York



Rain or Shine, it's all the same in a Cadillac Coupe

Price **\$1350** Including three Oil Lamps and Horn

**The Ideal Physician's Car
The Ideal Shopping Car
The Ideal Opera Car**

The IDEAL CAR for any purpose where a two-passenger enclosed motor vehicle is desired.

The Cadillac Coupe comprises our regular single cylinder chassis with enclosed body. It is suitable for every day in the year, warm or cold, rain or shine, mud or snow, for city streets or country roads. In cold or inclement weather the occupants are almost as well and comfortably housed as they would be at their own fireside. In pleasant weather the front and rear windows may be lowered and the side windows opened, permitting ample air circulation.

The coupe body may be removed and our runabout or four-passenger body substituted for summer use if desired. This

CADILLAC

with its gasoline motor has many advantages over cars using other motive power. There are no noxious odors from gases. There is no waiting for the storage of power; you can replenish the tank with gasoline almost any place and be on your way in a few minutes.

The Cadillac Coupe is luxuriously upholstered and trimmed and richly finished both inside and out. It has every mark of dignity and refinement. It has all the single cylinder Cadillac characteristics of durability, constancy and dependability and is by far the least expensive enclosed car to operate and maintain.

Ask for our Special Coupe Booklet and Catalog T 23.

We can make immediate deliveries.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.



THE EUREKA CLIP
Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

Love and the Child.

"Why do you so clasp me,
And draw me to your knee?
Forsooth, you do but chafe me,
I pray you let me be:
I will but be loved now and then;
When it liketh me!"

So I heard a young child,
A thwart child, a young child,
Rebellious against love's arms,
Make its peevish cry.
To the tender God I turn:
"Pardon, Love most High!
For I think those arms were even Thine,
And that child even I."

PERSONAL

The Forty-niners' Petticoat Panic.—That the rough-and-ready Forty-niner, with all his wilderness ways, entertained an interesting and substantial appreciation of womankind is proved by an amusing story from the Personal Recollections of William M. Stewart, now running serially in *The Saturday Evening Post*. As he tells it:

In the summer of 1850, only a few months after my arrival in California by way of the Isthmus, I was working a mining claim with a young man named Dr. Merrick. One morning I awoke to see a covered wagon with two oxen which had been unyoked and were grazing on a grass-plot near a spring in the ravine below me. I soon discovered that a line had been drawn from the wagon to a clump of rocks, upon which were hung several female garments to dry.

Women were so scarce in California at that time that this was sufficient to arouse the whole camp. The "boys," as we were called, were scattered along the Coyote diggings for a distance of about four miles, and when anything unusual happened, the words "Oh, Joel!" would be passed along the whole line.

When I saw the female garments I raised the usual alarm, "Oh, Joel!" and this called the attention of the miners on Buckeye Hill, where I was, to the clothes-line which had attracted my attention. They gathered around on the hill, nearly surrounding the covered wagon and its contents.

The rush of the boys in the immediate vicinity to see the wonderful sight attracted those farther away, and, in less than ten minutes, two or three thousand young men were anxiously watching the wagon, clothes-line, and mysterious lingerie. The man that belonged to the woman inside, in alarm, stuck his head out of a small tent beside the wagon. I assured him that no harm was intended, but that we were very anxious to see the lady who was the owner of the clothes. This aroused her curiosity sufficiently to induce her to pull the curtain of the tent aside so that her face could be discovered, but not fully seen.

I then proposed that we make a donation to the first lady who had honored our camp with a visit. I took from my camp a buckskin bag, used for the purpose of carrying gold, and invited the boys to contribute. They came forward with great eagerness and poured out of their sacks gold-dust amounting to between two and three thousand dollars. Then I proposed to appoint a committee to wait on the lady and present it. The motion was unanimously carried, and one of the gentlemen appointed on the committee suggested that I be made chairman.

I took the sack of gold and went within about thirty feet of the tent and made as good a speech as I could to induce the lady to come out, assuring her that all the men about her were gentlemen, that they had seen no ladies for many months, and that the presence of one reminded them of their mothers and sweethearts at home. I told her the bag of gold was hers on condition that she would come out and claim it.

Her husband urged her to be brave, but, when she finally ventured about half-way, the cheers were so vociferous that she was scared and ran back. She repeated this performance several times, and

Don't Dodge A Square Deal

Doesn't money saved on cigars look as good to you as money saved in your business? If you can smoke better cigars without additional expense, don't you think it's worth investigating?

By getting your cigars directly from our factory you secure better goods at lower prices than cigars of equal quality can be bought for elsewhere, because we pay no commissions nor travelling expenses, and at one scoop eliminate the profits of Jobbers and Retail Dealers. We make for ourselves what any bona-fide cigar manufacturer is entitled to—OUR FACTORY PROFIT AND NO MORE.

All orders are shipped on approval without advance payment and therefore we must do our best to please everybody at all times. Furthermore, the quality of our cigars must be maintained and they must be fully as good as we represent.

Our Cuban Smoker is an honest cigar made of clear Havana, with a genuine Sumatra wrapper, and will be fondled by true lovers of good tobacco with almost affectionate interest. This cigar is equal to the best

cigar sold over the retail counter at 10c., and in its blend we have produced a rich, mellow, seductive flavor which will make your eyes sparkle with pleasure and satisfaction.

FREE TRIAL OFFER—SEND NO MONEY

Simply write us on your business letter head or enclose your business card and we will send you 100 Cuban Smokers ON TRIAL, with all delivery charges prepaid. Subject them to the most critical test, and if for any reason you do not care for them return the remainder, expressage collect, and we will make no charge for the samples smoked. If you decide to purchase the cigars send us \$5 within 10 days.

Test the Cuban Smokers at our expense, and every comparison to which you can subject them will only emphasize their unapproachable superiority. We manufacture Havana cigars in various sizes from many delicious blends of tobacco, and employ throughout our factory only the most expert cigar makers.



LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
Ref. United States Exchange Bank, N. Y.
E. H. Ridgway, President
181 Lenox Ave., N. Y. City at 116th St.

First and Original Motor Buggy \$250 "SUCCESS" AUTOMOBILE

Practical, durable, economical and absolutely safe. A light strong, steel-tired Auto-Buggy. Suitable for city or country use. Speed from 4 to 40 miles an hour. Our 1908 Model has an extra powerful engine, patent ball-bearing wheels, price, \$275. Also 10 h. p., \$400. Rubber Tires, \$25.00 extra. Write for descriptive literature. Address **SUCCESS AUTO-BUGGY MFG. CO., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.**

Largest Parts and Supply House in America

Everything for the Automobile
Our 1908 Catalogue just out, 200 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 descriptive prices, yours for the asking.
NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE AND SUPPLY CO.
The Growing House 3923 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

I kept moving slowly back far enough to get her away from the little tent so the boys could have a good view of her. I suppose half an hour was occupied with her running back and forth while the boys looked on in admiration, when I finally gave her the bag with all the good wishes of the camp. She grabbed it and ran into the tent like a rabbit.

The next morning the wagon, oxen, man, and owner of the female garments were gone, and we never heard of them in after-life.

Hiding With Sheridan.—Every schoolboy with red blood in his veins knows the history of Sheridan's ride by heart. To read about the famous ride is thrilling enough, but to have been with Sheridan during that ride and to have actually galloped at the side of his black charger—well, that is beyond the utmost thrill capacity for even the most patriotic of youth.

Major Spera, the sole survivor of the escort of twenty men who made that eventful ride on the morning of October 19, 1864, which turned a disastrous rout into a brilliant victory for the North, gives a graphic description of the ride through an interview in *The Sunday Magazine*. The Major was accompanying Sheridan on a hunt for winter quarters, and when they reached Kernstown they heard firing that made them think the day might prove an eventful one.

As we rode out of town and reached the top of a hill we noted men coming toward us on the double quick. It looked to me mighty like the rout at Chancellorsville when the men broke; but I said nothing. I was riding with the advance guard of my command, and when Sheridan saw the men there was something doing at once.

Just a month before he had licked Early's men unmercifully at Winchester, and Early had been trying to take his revenge ever since. I was ordered to take twenty of my best men and follow Sheridan to the front. Before we could get them picked out, with the remainder of my command to form a cordon across the road, Sheridan, on his big black horse, Rienzi, was tearing for the front.

I was riding a good sorrel, and you may know something about the pace he set us when I tell you that my horse, an unusually good one, died a week later from blood farcy brought on by that furious ride. There was nothing for us to do that morning but to follow our leader, and that we did.

All along the road we saw men in retreat. There might have been 1,000 or there might have been 10,000 for all we knew. We were too busy riding to count. Here and there the men had stacked arms and were making coffee. The only information we had had as to the retreat was from the chief commissary, Colonel Kellogg, who had informed us that everything was lost in the front and that the men were rapidly retreating.

Sheridan set his teeth when he heard this and did not pause for more. As we passed groups of men drinking their coffee, he would turn in his saddle and shout:

"Face about, boys. We'll sleep in the old camp to-night. Face about!"

This was the signal for a general cheer from the boys. They dropt their cups of hot coffee, kicked the coffee-pots out of their way, made a dash for the guns, and wheeled into line after their general. All along the line it was the same. The men seemed to be inspired by the sight of Sheridan and his confidence in himself and in them. The victory of the match before was still fresh in their minds, and they



EVERYTHING for the GARDEN

is the title of **Our 1908 Catalogue**—the most beautiful and instructive horticultural publication of the day—a book of 188 pages, 700 photo engravings from nature, 12 superb colored and duo-tone plates of vegetables and flowers.

It is a mine of information of everything that is worth while in gardening either for pleasure or profit, and should be in the hands of every lover of the Garden Beautiful and Bountiful. As a book of reference alone it is invaluable.

To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

Every Empty Envelope

COUNTS AS CASH

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses **Ten Cents** (in stamps) we will mail the catalogue,

AND SEND FREE OF CHARGE OUR FAMOUS 50-CENT

"HENDERSON" Collection of Seeds

containing one packet each of *Giant Sweet Peas, Mixed*; *Giant Fancy Pansies, Mixed*; *Giant Victoria Asters, Mixed*; *All Seasons Lettuce*; *Henderson's Early Ruby Tomato* and *Henderson's Electric Beet*

— IN A COUPON ENVELOPE —

which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to \$1.00 and upward.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY.



Pigeon BOOK FREE

Tells you things about squabs you never knew before and will interest you in one of the most delightful and interesting past-times that you could invest in today. Write for special information about our Homers and you will receive the illustrated free book by return mail.

Best Squab Company, Box D Delmar, Del.

100% HATCHES 100% Every Fertile Egg

The **Globe Incubator** does this all the time—has done it for 16 years—and hatches strong, healthy chicks—chicks that live and grow. Our **Globe Incubator Book** with beautiful color plates tells you how to make more money out of poultry. Sent for 4c in stamps. Write today.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 341, Freeport, Ill.



Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with the latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading sectional bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL \$1.00 PER SECTION FREIGHT PAID AND UP

Send for Our New Catalogue No. 22, in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library. **THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, New York** Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets New York Office—Flatiron Building

FOR THE DEAF ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how you can thoroughly test it before purchasing. In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. Booklet on request.

ACOUSTIC CO., 1263 Broadway, N. Y.

YOU NEED AN
Ingersoll
Dollar Watch!



Everybody needs one of these low-priced, practical guaranteed time-keepers. For every-day time-keeping, Ingersoll Watches are better than the highest priced watch you can buy. They don't need any care or cause any worry or get out of order like costly watches—they are made to keep time under any and all circumstances, and they do.

Men's Ingersolls . . . \$1.00 to \$1.75
Ladies' Midget Models, \$2.00 to \$5.00

Send for Free Illustrated Circular
ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
17 Jeweler's Court - New York City

**FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN**
Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the
**LANGUAGE
PHONE
METHOD**



Combined with
The Rosenthal
Common Sense Method
of Practical Linguistics

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH
WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times
a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational
French, German, Spanish or Italian.

Send for testimonials, booklet and letter.
THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
802 Metropolis Building, Broadway and 16th Street, New York

**New
York
Central
Realty
Bonds**

An Investment for Your Savings

Our 6 per cent GOLD BONDS are secured by First
Mortgages on NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, deposited
with the WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY,
TRUSTEE; \$105,000 of First Mortgages being deposited
for every \$100,000 of Bonds issued. These
Bonds provide an investment which pays 6 per cent
and, after the first year, offers the same privilege
of withdrawal as a SAVING BANK.

For sums smaller than \$100 we issue installment
certificates, to apply on our full paid Bonds, in
amounts of

FIVE DOLLARS AND UP

each installment bearing interest from the date of
its payment and subject to withdrawal at any time.

For the large or small investor our 6 per cent
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS combine the three
essentials of the perfect investment: Absolute Security,
High Earning Power, Cash Availability.

Write for booklet. It explains how you can stop
that loss of 1/4 to 1/2 in interest earnings.

NEW YORK CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY
Suite 1748, 1133 Broadway, New York

felt certain that once Sheridan got to the front, he would again lead them to victory.

I remember, as we tore along, seeing McKinley come riding out of the timber. He was Lieutenant McKinley then, and many times when he was President I thought of that day when the young officer came dashing past us that eventful day. I never knew where he was going or where he had come from. . . .

Sheridan spurred his horse anew, and when he reached the front he seemed to be needed pretty badly. We had lost twenty-four pieces of artillery—all we had—and the men were demoralized at the onslaught. General Wright, who had been left in charge of the men during Sheridan's absence, was a good fighter but lacked the ability to rally his men.

Early, still smarting under the defeat of a month before, had planned an early attack, expecting to surround Belgrove, Sheridan's headquarters, and capture the general himself. Sheridan's absence had prevented this; but our men were taken by surprise and quickly routed. Had Sheridan himself been there, he could not have prevented the retreat, in my opinion.

Fortunately for us, the enemy were so busy congratulating themselves over their capture of the artillery and in rummaging the wagon-train of supplies, where they found whisky and proceeded to become intoxicated, that they did not dream of a rally on our part.

They discovered their mistake when they heard the cheers of our men for Sheridan, as he rode up and down the line, reforming the ranks. They supposed these cheers were due to reinforcements, and before they could gather their scattered forces Colonel Miller charged them at right angles and Custer with 2,000 sabers charged them from the right, where the enemy had attacked Emery and had supposed him too badly beaten to rally.

The battle raged all afternoon and late into the evening. When it was over we found that we had taken over 1,000 prisoners, had recovered all our artillery and twenty-two pieces belonging to the enemy. In fact, we got all their artillery but one piece, and Captain Hanley captured that afterward at Jackson.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Not Exactly.—"Yes, Miss Roxley and I are strangers now," said Tom. "I've been asked not to call there again."

"You don't say!" said Dick. "I suppose old Roxley had a hand in that."

"Well—er—not a hand exactly."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Waits and Measures.—"What sort of a table do they set at your boarding-house?" asked the young man who was contemplating a change.

"A table of waits and measures," replied his friend. "The first long and the latter short."—*Chicago News.*

A Hint to Writers.—"At last," said the ambitious young novelist, "I have written something that I think will be accepted by the first magazine it is sent to."

"What is it?" his friend asked.

"A check for a year's subscription."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

They'd Find Out.—MINISTER'S WIFE—"Wake up! There are burglars in the house, John."

MINISTER—"Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves."—*Christian Register.*

TRADE MARK (REGISTERED)

**ANTISEPTIC
THROAT PASTILLES**

Prepared according to a Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Limited,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

None genuine unless bearing the above Trade Mark.

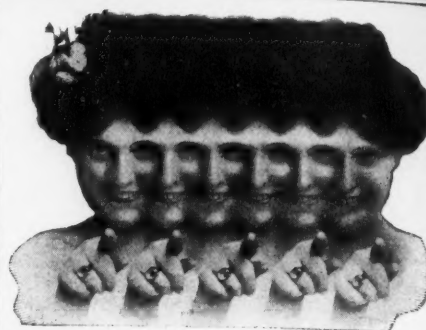
Agency for the United States:—
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd., 92 William St., New York

**GUARANTEED UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, JUNE 30, 1906.**

ACT LIKE MAGIC—Clear the air Passages from Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness. Non-narcotic. Purely Antiseptic. Recommended by many physicians. 30 cents box by mail. Sample, 2-cent stamp.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Limited, 92 William St., New York
Liverpool and London, Eng.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



Don't forget

that CALOX is the only Oxygen Tooth Powder,—that it's the Oxygen that renders it so wonderfully efficient—that Oxygen is the only substance that will whiten the teeth without injury—that it's the Oxygen that destroys the germs and so stops decay, and finally—that the big men in Dentistry and Medicine both use and prescribe CALOX.

"The Oxygen does it."

Sample and booklet sent on receipt of 5 cents.
McKesson & Robbins, 91-97 Fulton St., New York



Strong Arms

For 10c. in stamps or coin

I will send, as long as they last, one of my charts showing exercises that will quickly build up shoulders, arms, forearms and hands without any apparatus. They are beautifully illustrated with twenty half-tone cuts. Regular price, 25 cents.

PROF. ANTHONY BARKER

43 Barker Bldg., 110 West 42d St., N. Y. City.



**Beneficial to elderly people
who suffer from dryness of
mouth and throat.** In boxes only.

Protect Your Private Papers In a Safety Document File

Size closed
5x10 1/2
inches



Opens like a Book
25 strong pockets
Enameled Metal
Case

Lock with two keys
Price, \$2.00

A. C. Barler Mfg. Co.
107 Lake St., Chicago

DOLLARS & COLLSARS
\$16.00 Saved

The usual "Laundry-way" figures something like this:
2 doz. Collars, at \$1.50 . . . \$3.00
1 doz. pairs Cuffs . . . \$3.00
Laundering Collars 365 times . . . \$7.30
Laundering Cuffs 166 times . . . \$6.24 \$19.54

The new "Litholin" way:
1/2 doz. Litholin Collars . . . \$1.50
4 pairs Litholin Cuffs . . . \$2.00 \$3.50 \$16.04

With a damp cloth they wipe clean, and as white as when new. Won't wilt, crack or fray.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Ask for **LITHOLIN** (Waterproofed Linen) at your shirt store. If not in stock, send style, size and remittance, and we will mail to any address, postpaid.

Catalogue complete with all latest styles free on request
The Fiberfold Co., Dept. 13, 7 Waverly Place, New York

LITHOLIN
WATERPROOFED LINEN
TRADE MARK

A Mistake.—CLIENT—"Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army?"
LAWYER—"Why?"
 "By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Cruel.—"What do you think of my execution on the piano?"
 "No better place for your execution could be chosen. I have always been in favor of punishing criminals on the scene of the crime."—*Chicago News.*

One Point in His Favor.—A witty priest was once visiting a "self-made" millionaire, who took him to see his seldom-used library.
 "There," said the millionaire, pointing to a table covered with books, "these are my best friends."
 "Ah," replied the wit, as he glanced at the leaves, "I'm glad you don't cut them!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Fortunate.—A notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as "Wild Bill," was recently tried before a Federal court in Georgia, and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record, and at last, informing him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unmixt pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Bill stolidly shifted the quid of tobacco in his mouth, and turned to leave the court-room with the marshal. Once outside, the only thing he said was this:

"Well, I suah am glad he wa'n't mad at me!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

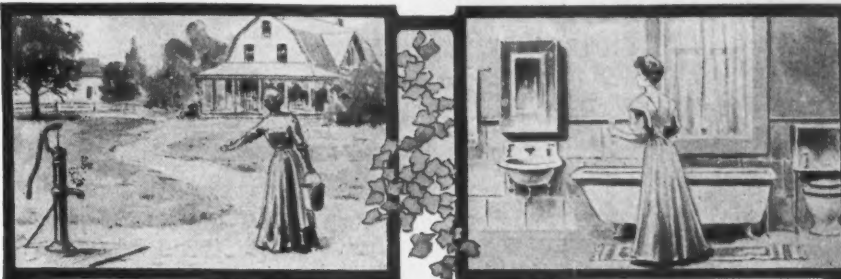
A Sociable Fellow.—EPH GREEN—"Ah desires to purchase ah razzar."
CLERK—"Safety?"
 "No, sah; dis am fo' social usage."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Documentary Evidence.—HER MOTHER—"I should rather you would not go sailing with that young man, Clara; I don't believe he knows a thing about a sailboat."

CLARA—"Oh, but he does, mama; he showed me a letter of recommendation from a New York firm he used to work for, and they speak very highly of his salesmanship."—*The Circle.*

As to Whittier.—The celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Whittier caused the good Quaker poet to be the subject of essays in many of our public schools. It is doubtful if any of these productions on the part of the youth of America contained more unheard-of information regarding the poet than was contained in the essay of a boy in a village school who wrote as follows:

"Mr. John G. Whittier was the son of his father and mother, John Whittier, who was a Quaker and that is how he got to be a Quaker. Quakers do not fight so he had a very dull boyhood on a farm where he milked cows in a barn without no doors from which he got a delicate constitution altho he lived to be eighty-five. He did not like farming and was not much good at anything so he thought he would be a poet. His first poem was wrote and published unbeknown to him and he did not know anything about it until he saw it in a paper printed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison who jumped into a buggy and rode out to the Whittier farm to see who had wrote a poem like that. This made Whittier resolve to write more and better poetry and he went to an academy in Haverhill to learn how to do it. He made shoes to pay for learning to be a poet. Then he went to Boston and was nothing but a poet from that time on. He was an anti-slavery man and nearly got mobbed and egged and he wrote poems on everything that happened to him. He was a very calm and peaceful man and he never got married. His chief poem was 'Maud Muller.' He made up most of his poems out of his own head but poems like 'The Barefoot Boy' did not come out of his own



Do You Live in the Country? How is Your House Supplied with Water?

The success of your home as a comfortable and sanitary abode depends largely on your water supply.

Artificial heat is required only in winter—artificial light only at night. Water is required during all seasons—day and night.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply

will enable you to have an abundant supply of water—available at any hour of the day or night—delivered to your bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, garden, lawn—anywhere—under the same strong pressure as an up-to-date city water works system.

The Kewanee System does away with the drudgery of carrying water in pails—a task which men shirk and women should never be obliged to do.

With the Kewanee System you use the water from your own well, cistern or other natural sources of supply. The tank is placed out of sight in the

cellar or under ground. No leaky attic tank or unsightly elevated tank to freeze or collapse.

The Kewanee System is easy to install, easy to operate and costs nothing for repairs. Over 8,000 Kewanee Systems are now furnishing water to country and city homes, clubs, hotels, schools, apartment buildings, public institutions and towns under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

Our engineers will solve your water supply problem, furnish plans and estimates free of charge. Write today for catalogue number 27 (64 pages illustrated), which explains everything.

Kewanee Water Supply Company, Kewanee, Illinois.

No. 32 Broadway, New York City.

820 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

404 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.



The reasons why diamonds pay dividends—Why we sell you cheaper—Cash or deferred payments—How mined and cut. All told in "Our Diamond Book" just published.

It will be sent free to any one interested. Please ask for our Book.

HARRY L. DIX, Inc.

Exclusive Diamond Merchants
Candler Building ATLANTA, GA.

Bargains in Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants

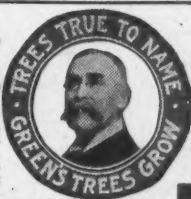


Special low prices on Apple, Peach, Plum and Dwarf Pear Trees, Roses, also Asparagus Roots, Currant Bushes and other small fruits. Order trees direct from our nursery and save agent's profits and half your money.

Everything you want for Orchard, Garden, Lawn or Park. Send to-day for Green's Dollar Book on Fruit Growing, also for our Fruit Catalog, and a copy of Green's Fruit Magazine, all a gift to you.

GREEN'S SAMPLE OFFER: One Elberta Peach Tree, one Red Cross Currant Bush, one C. A. Green New White Grape Vine, one Live-Forever Rose Bush, all delivered at your house by mail for 25 cents.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Box 17



BURPEE'S Farm Annual for 1908

"The Leading American Seed Catalog."

Mailed FREE to all who want the BEST SEEDS that Grow! This Thirty-second Edition is a bright book of 172 pages and tells the plain truth. With Cover and Colored Plates it shows, painted from nature, Sixteen Superb Novelties in Beautiful Flowers and Choicest Vegetables of unequalled merit.

WRITE TO-DAY!—the very day you read this advertisement. Mention this paper and address
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TURCO AMERICAN GLASS PIPE

THE PIPE THAT EVERY SMOKER CAN ENJOY—

that never bites—that smokes cool and sweet—and free from offensive odors—the scientific pipe. The man who says he cannot smoke a pipe CAN smoke this one—and with keenest pleasure. It has two bowls. The outer one of tough annealed glass, the inner one of sweet meerschaum. The smoke is drawn through the vents of the inner bowl into the nonabsorbent glass outer bowl, where the nicotine and other impurities are separated from it. No rankness can reach the mouth. The last whiff is as sweet as the first. Easily cleaned and can never grow strong.



Smoke it for a week at our risk. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. In ordering state preference for straight or curved stem. Price \$1.50—with case \$2.00. Postpaid in U. S. and Canada. Foreign countries add postage. Send for FREE BOOKLET "HISTORY OF SMOKING."

TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.
205 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Reference:

National Bank of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.

I Will Help Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write me today no matter where you live or what your occupation. I will teach you Real Estate business by mail; appoint you representative of my Company in your town; start you in a business of your own and help you make money. Unequal opportunity for men without capital. Full particulars free. Write today. Address

HARRY W. CROSS, President, Dept. 73,

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.

Marden Bldg., Washington, D.C. Athenaeum Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL?

YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M-41 Park Row, N. Y.

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Risk Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, \$2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.



shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

head entirely. He wrote thousands of poems and said afterward he wished he hadn't wrote so many. I guess most folks when they get to be eighty are sorry for lots they have done. Whittier has been called our greatest American poet excepting Longfellow. No one seems to have taken their places but Ella Wheeler Wilcox who is the best known of our lady poets but she does not write the same kind of poetry Longfellow and Mr. Whittier wrote. This is said to be because the American thought is changing and folks like even their poetry to be different from what it used to be. Whittier was a 'born poet' so it was not his fault. This ain't so of all poets." —The Circle.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 31.—The American battle-ship fleet enters the Strait of Magellan and anchors in Possession Bay for the night.

Dr. Jameson, best known as the leader of the raid before the Boer War, resigns as Premier of Cape Colony, because of the victory of the Dutch in the Parliamentary elections.

February 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince are assassinated in Lisbon.

February 2.—Manuel II. is proclaimed King of Portugal.

The arrival of the American battle-ship fleet at Punta Arenas is reported.

February 3.—Premier Franco resigns office, and a new Portuguese Cabinet is formed under the premiership of Admiral Ferreira do Amaral.

February 6.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean is set free by the bandit Raisuli after seven months' captivity. England will pay Raisuli a ransom of \$100,000 and guarantee his immunity.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

January 31.—Governor Hughes, speaking before the Republic Club in New York City, defines his national policies.

The Oriental Bank of New York City closes its doors.

February 1.—Federal Judge Thompson hands down a decision at Cincinnati against the United Typothetae of America in the litigation to force the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to live up to a nine-hour agreement.

The Government files a bill in the United States District Court at Salt Lake City, charging the Harriman railroad lines with restraint of trade and asking for an injunction against them.

February 6.—Ex-Judge James Hargis, of Kentucky, one of the principal figures in the Breathitt County feuds of recent years, is shot and killed in his store at Jackson, Ky., by his son, Beach Hargis.

WASHINGTON.

January 31.—A special message from President Roosevelt is read in both houses of Congress.

February 1.—German Americans protest to a Senate subcommittee against prohibition bills.

February 3.—The United States Supreme Court declares a boycott instituted by a labor organization a combination in restraint of trade, under the terms of the Sherman law, and therefore illegal.

A bill providing for a new immigrant station at Philadelphia is passed in the Senate.

A bill granting a pension of \$12 a month to all soldiers' widows passes the House.

February 6.—A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the Yukon exposition in Seattle in 1909 is passed by the Senate.

Corporate Finance and Accounting

By H. C. Bentley, C.P.A., a working manual treating of the treasurer's duties and liabilities; the corporate books of account; bank deposits, checks and dividends; negotiable instruments; stock and bond issues; with numerous forms. The most complete and valuable book of the kind. 600 pp. 1908. Buckram, prepaid, \$3.00.

Financing An Enterprise

A practical book by Francis Cooper, telling how money is secured for enterprises. Capitalization, prospecting, writing, methods of presenting, etc., discussed fully. The only successful work on promotion. Has been sold in every part of the world. 2d Edition. 640 pp. Buckram. Prepaid, \$4.00.

Send for pamphlets and list of business books.

THE RONALD PRESS CO., Rooms 33-35, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may disguise impurities, but which does not exclude them,

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and bottled in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free from all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of Schiefelbusch & Co., New York

SOLE AGENTS

Stomach Comfort

can easily be obtained by the use of

MURRAY'S

CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Dittman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to 1/4 in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City.

BLMYER Church & School Bells. Write to Blymyer Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING 35 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, \$13. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

TRY IT YOURSELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. Daus' Improved Tip Top Dupliator is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original—Clear, Clean, Perfect. Complete Dupliator, Cap Size (prints 8 1/2 x 13 in.), Price \$7.50

The Felix P. Daus Dupliator Company Daus Building, 113 John Street, New York.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"F. C. B." Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'There are not enough men available to properly man the ships'? In other words, is a split infinitive under the ban in good English composition?"

The sentence as written expresses the idea intended more clearly than if the adverb were placed before the sign of the infinitive "to," or at the end of the sentence—"to man the ships properly." Therefore, altho this form of expression is a violation of the accepted canons of the English language, it may be permitted. The "split infinitive" is condemned by purists, but has sanction of literary usage. It is a form of expression that, if used, must be used with extreme caution.

"H. W." Windfall, Ind.—The general rule is, a verb must agree with its subject in number; therefore, in the sentence, "Oliver Cromwell, with his 'Ironsides,' as the flower of the stern Puritan army were called, crushed the king's forces," the verb should be used in the singular—was, instead of the plural were—to agree with the subject "flower," which is interpreted as a singular. But "flower" is sometimes defined as "the choicest individual or individuals among a number of persons or things." Flower is, therefore, singular or plural, depending upon the point of view. In the sentence quoted it may mean "the choicest individuals"; and, if so, the verb in the plural (were) is correct. In Hall, Chron., Hen. IV., we find the sentence, "There were slain the flower of all Loughdean."

"R. L. A." Covington, La.—"Please explain the difference between *period* and *term*, and illustrate how they are used."

Assuming that "R. L. A.'s" inquiry concerns *period* only in its relation to *term*, and not considering it in its many other senses, a *period* is "a definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phenomenon; also, a lapse of time or series of years, whether definitely specified or indefinite; as, (1) the *period* of winter; (2) the *period* of human life." A *term* is "a fixt period or definite limit of time; a designated or prescribed duration; as, imprisonment for the *term* of ten years; he held office the entire *term*."

"E. L. P." Morris, Ill.—"Is the following sentence correct as written, or should the verb say be say?—John Jones, Philip Black, Tom Schwab, and Horace Brunt, each being duly sworn, on oath respectively says, etc."

Most grammarians, construing "each being first duly sworn" as a parenthetical clause, would use a plural verb in this sentence in accordance with the rule that "two or more nominatives connected by and require a verb in the plural." But if the comma after the word "sworn" be omitted, and in view of the fact that the word "respectively" (meaning, "the one apart from the other; individually") is used, as we believe that it should be, then the verb in the singular must be used: "... each being duly sworn on oath respectively says."

"P. E. L." Bishop, Cal.—"Please explain the proper use of 'each other' and 'one another.'"

"Each other" should always be applied to two only, whereas "one another" should be used when more than two are concerned. For example, "The two friends congratulated each other," that is, each one congratulated the other. "This commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another," that is, all should love one another.

"G. H. W." Winnipeg, Can.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *et*, the imperfect of *eat*? Is the pronunciation 'et' admissible in English?"

The correct pronunciation of this word is "et" according to the Standard Dictionary, the New English (Oxford University) Dictionary, the Century, and Stormonth. The pronunciation "eight" was that advocated by Noah Webster and Joseph Worcester in the first half of the nineteenth century (1828-1829).

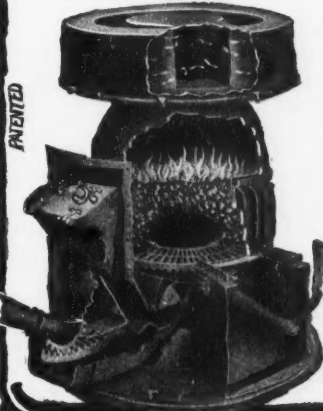
The FURNACE That Fattens Savings

"WITH living expenses going up and salaries remaining stationary, there's only one thing that can be done. The corners have got to be cut pretty closely on every item of household expenditure." This is the philosophy found in Alfred Henry Lewis's magazine—HUMAN LIFE—which goes on to show how domestic furnace economy is best conserved. The

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace Saves One-Half to Two-Thirds of Coal Bills

"What needs more watching than coal bills?"—is a HUMAN LIFE question, and this is HUMAN LIFE'S answer: "An inferior furnace can eat up more money and make less showing than anything in the house. The right sort of a furnace—the Underfeed—fed from below with cheap slack gives you greater warmth and comfort in clean, even heat than is yielded by topfeed furnaces burning expensive coal."

Illustration shows furnace without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.



Here is the voluntary expression of an Underfeed user, A. E. Brower, of Lewisburg, Pa., who writes:

"Your Underfeed Furnace purchased in 1904 has certainly been doing good work. I have rather a large house to heat. We have all the heat we want to be comfortable in the coldest weather. Last winter was a long one but we used less than 11 tons of coal. Fix fire only in morning and evening. No gas, little ashes and few clinkers. It will always give me pleasure to recommend the Underfeed Furnace."

Testimony along this cheerful line from all corners of the Cold Belt exists in the form of voluntary letters of appreciation—stacks of them. Fac-similes of some of these letters—harmonious notes in a great O. K. Chorus—will be gladly sent with our illustrated Underfeed Booklet, fully describing this money and labor saving furnace.

Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.
304 W. Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS—Our 1908 Proposition is Worth Reading

\$8,000-\$10,000 YEARLY



is frequently made by owners of our famous Merry-Go-Rounds. It is a delightful, attractive, big-paying, healthful business. Just the thing for the man who can't stand indoor work or is not fit for heavy work. Just the business for a man who has some money and wants to invest it to the best advantage. They are simple in construction and require no special knowledge to operate. Write for catalogue and particulars.

HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN CO.
252 Sweeney Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, \$1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

"Get There"

at a price to suit you direct for a

BLACK MOTOR BUGGY

Built for country roads, hills and mud. Engine—10 H. P., 2 cylinders, air cooled, chain drive rear wheels, double brake. Speed 2 to 35 m. per hr.—30 miles on 1 gal. of gasoline. Highest quality finish, workmanship and materials. Absolutely safe and reliable. Write for Book No. A. 159 BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.



Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "D."

Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market St., Boston.



PAPER DIAPERS

APPEAL TO THE MOTHER OF THE BABE



Am the first kid that ever wore a paper Diaper. Don't I look good to you?

I HAVE worn Whitelaw Paper Diapers since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been soiled or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for \$1.00. Also make the famous Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, \$2.00 per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

GEM Nail Clipper

A complete manicure set in one piece. Two inches long. Better than knife or scissors. The quickest, slickest, easiest-to-handle nail clipper sold. Made of best nicked steel. Unusually strong. Dealers everywhere, or by mail, 25 cents; with sterling silver handle, \$1.00.

THE H. C. COOK CO.
55 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.



Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

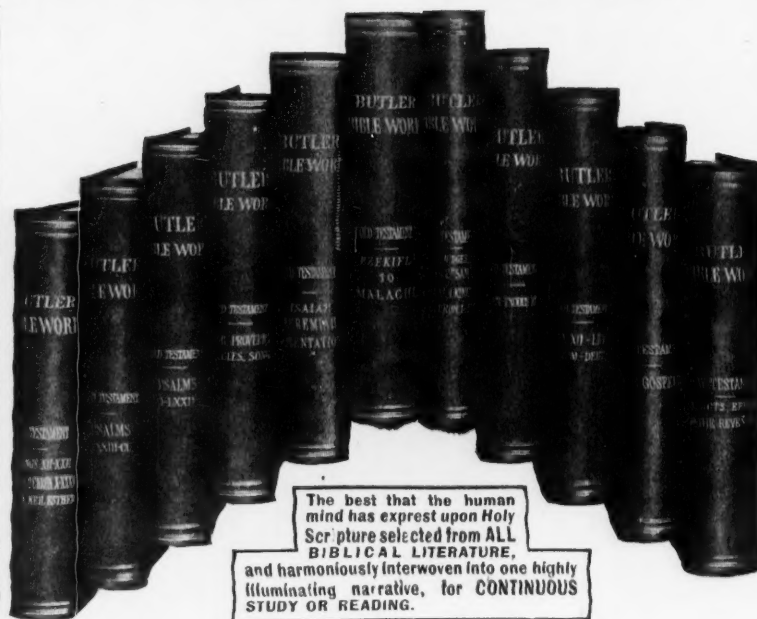
**A Complete Revelation of the Sense and Spirit of the Bible
For Lay Readers, Students, Teachers and Sermon Builders**

THE BUTLER BIBLE WORK

**Eleven
Large Volumes
Liberal Mapped
and Illustrated**

**100,000 Volumes
Sold in
United States
and Canada**

**Two Thousand
Unqualified
Endorsements
Received**



The best that the human mind has expressed upon Holy Scripture selected from ALL BIBLICAL LITERATURE, and harmoniously interwoven into one highly illuminating narrative, for CONTINUOUS STUDY OR READING.

**Extraordinary
Low-Price Offer
To
Digest Readers**

**REDUCED FROM
\$ 44
to
\$ 20
Delivered**

EMINENT CONFIRMING TESTIMONY.

"The most eminent ministers in America, and Bible students whose names carry greatest weight and authority, unite in their judgments upon this work. It is the best of expositions of the best of all books."
—THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D., LL.D.

"I recommend this remarkable work to everybody with whom my words can have the least weight—clergy or laity, man or woman, persons of much reading or little."—Bp. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D.

"While representing the thought of the centuries, this work is in every sense fresh and up to date. The most recent periodical literature and the latest books have been carefully sifted."
—GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, D.D., in *Bibliotheca Sacra*.

"The work is specially adapted to all purposes of careful study, as it gives the opinions of the best scholars of Bible study in our times."—Bishop JOHN F. HURST, D.D.

"It shows us what points in the Bible have attracted the attention of preachers, historians, literary men, men of affairs. It shows what trains of thought the Bible has awakened in their minds."
—W. J. BEECHER, D.D.

"It gives in the smallest space the best results of inquiry into the text, topography, customs and history. It approaches the Word not to support a theory, but to develop the mind of the Spirit."
—Bishop D. E. GOODSSELL, D.D.

"The author has stood in the current of the Biblical literature of the world and gathered the choicest thought of it all. It brings light to bear upon every truth from every side and from a great variety of minds."—W. C. GRAY in *The Interior*.

"For all who desire a living and practical setting forth of Divine truth it is simply invaluable."—A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D.D.

"Adapted to the humblest mind, yet fitted to feed and stimulate the most scholarly. Is the cream of Christian comment on the Scriptures, presented with rare skill of arrangement and adaptation. It can not fail to quicken the spiritual pulse and deepen the spiritual life."
—HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D., LL.D., McCormick Theological Seminary.

"The doctrinal and practical contents of the Bible are explained and applied with such clearness, force and amplitude that the reader's mind is constantly stimulated, enriched and impressed with the range and richness of Scriptural teaching. Your work is of great and lasting value."—Prof. GEO. B. STEVENS, D.D., Yale Theological Seminary.

"As a layman I desire to express my obligation to you for the scholarship and method that has placed so readily at my command the best thought of the Bible teachers of the world. You furnish in concrete form, ready for use, right alongside the text, well arranged, just the material needed by the busy man."—R. C. OGDEN, N. Y. City.

MATERIAL AND MAKE-UP OF THE WORK.

With thought and fact gathered from the critically studied product of 1300 trained scholars, it covers with ample fulness and careful discrimination every Department of Bible knowledge and investigation. It gives the best attainable answer to every reasonable question by presenting, in concise readable paragraphs, reliable results of Biblical scholarship and research.

Characteristic Features: 1. An incomparably full and inspiring comment, explanatory of the sense or meaning of the text and suggestive of its underlying spirit. 2. Details touching the origin, structure, contents and connections of the Bible and its several books—questions of Science and facts of archeology and chronology treated by expert investigators. Geographical and topographical matter and maps taken from eminent geographers and explorers. 3. Fulness of study is also largely insured by the Introductions, and by numerous special treatises set in place throughout all the volumes. In these are condensed the substance of many small books in current use. 4. For the first time is presented a carefully studied and largely interpreted *Codification* of the Laws given to Moses at Sinai. 5. The *Four Gospels* are condensed into a continuous *Life History of the Christ*, in the order of its events and, in the words of the writers, to "get a clear and accurate idea of the Master's Life."

SPECIAL REQUEST EXAMINATION FORM. SIGN BELOW.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York.

Gentlemen:—Please send me for examination, with a view to purchase, THE BUTLER BIBLE WORK in eleven silk cloth volumes, carriage prepaid. Within 5 days after their arrival I agree to notify you of my decision. If I decide to retain the volumes I will remit \$2.00 as an initial payment, and agree hereby to send you the balance (\$18.00) in 9 monthly instalments of \$2.00 each. If I decide not to purchase the work, I will hold the volumes subject to your order, return charges to be paid by you.

Name.....

D 2-15-8

Town.....

Date.....

State.....

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words

Minimum, 4 lines

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. **GUIDE BOOK** and **WHAT TO INVENT**, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. **ONE MILLION DOLLARS** offered for one invention; \$16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in *World's Progress*; sample free. Evans Wilkins & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1899.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—MAN

Must be willing to learn and capable of acting as our local representative. No canvassing or soliciting. Good income assured. Address **NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.**, Dept. 720, Washington, D. C.

FORTUNES are being made in the celery lands of Florida. A request will bring you valuable information. **HOWARD-PACK-AND LAND COMPANY**, Sanford, Florida.

FOR PERSONAL USE

MANY SMOKERS SAY, "I like a good stogie if I could buy them fresh from the factory." Send me your address with \$1. I will send, postpaid, 50 High-grade hand-made American Havana Stogies. You be the judge as to their merit by smoking 10; if unsatisfactory return balance, get your dollar back. Ref.: R. G. Dun. **HENRY DEHMEL**, Box 675, Wheeling, W. Va.

Suppose we could furnish you a better smoking tobacco than you ever tried, for less money. Interest you, wouldn't it? Our booklet, free, will prove our claim. Dept. 11, **WILDA TOBACCO CO.**, Chatham, Va.

SPLENDID \$2.50 Imported Razor absolutely Free on trial. If satisfactory, remit \$2; otherwise return. Costs nothing to try. Postal brings Razor. Write today. Union Cutlery Co., 1619 Flatiron Building, N. Y.

STAMPS—COINS—CURIOS

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

Large Collection of Autograph Letters of President Monroe, written while he was President. Rare opportunity to get large collection. Address Box 120, *Literary Digest*.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.

To Investors who are looking for Gilt Edge First mortgage Farm Loans, backed by 25 years of experience, thoroughly reliable and responsible negotiators we should like to send our Booklet "A" telling about our methods of placing these Loans, Etc. List of Loans for sale will also be furnished. E. J. Lander & Co., Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

6% INVESTMENTS, Conservative. Sound. Mortgage loans on Maine farms. First class in every particular. Negotiated and for sale. Write for offerings. **IRVING O. GAGE**, Winthrop, Maine.

PRINTING

VISITING CARDS PRINTED IN RICH. CLEAR SCRIPT OR OLD ENGLISH, 50c A HUNDRED. SAMPLES FREE. F. M. JOHNSON, LOWELL, MICH.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, Announcements. Correct, neatly printed. Small orders \$1.00 up. Send for samples. Harper, 169½ N. High, Columbus, O.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Men and women of good ability and strong personality to represent Dodd, Mead & Co. in all parts of the United States. Previous experience unnecessary. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City.

AGENTS.—Portrait 35c. Frames 15c. sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue free. **CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO.** 290-15 W. Adams St., Chicago.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS. You can positively earn \$25 to \$100 per week. Send for **FREE** prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

PLAYS, BOOKS, STORIES, SPEECHES, LECTURES. Revision, criticism, and sale of manuscripts. Send for circulars (L) The Edmond Pleton Literary Agency, 25 West 42d Street, New York City.

Orators, Writers! We assist in preparing Papers, Addresses, Lectures. MSS. revised, placed. Statistics, Genealogies, Typewriting. **Literary Aid Bureau**, 1 Madison Sq., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES AND SPORTING GOODS

Victor hand forged automobile \$550 up, 12 H.P., air cooled. Send for catalog describing Runabouts, 4 Passenger Car, Victor Pullman and Delivery Wagons. Victor Automobile Mfg. Co., 832 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

ESPERANTO Text-Book, containing full vocabulary, complete grammar and 140 pages of graded exercises. A complete home-study course, \$1.00 post paid. S. A. BLOCH, 621½ N. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS are largest and fastest breeders. Money makers everywhere. Every pair we sell guaranteed mated and banded. Send 4c. stamps for illustrated Book. **Providence Squab Co.**, Prov., R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Pleurometer PRICE, \$2.00. It will develop lung power and proper breathing. In daily use in the YALE GYMNASIUM and is endorsed by the Director. Send for booklet. **YALE POSTALS** come with it. C. H. Bird, Park Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

For the Hair **HAIR GROWTH** stimulated by the Modern Vacuum Cap. Sent on 60 days' free trial at our expense. No drugs or electricity. Removes the cause of Dandruff and falling hair. Postal brings illustrated booklet. **MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.** 624 Barclay Bldg., Denver, Colo.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

SOUTHERN PLANTATION

3900 acres in Southwest Georgia, with two homesteads, all outbuildings, tubular wells, etc. 1000 acres heavy timber growth, balance rich black soil, clay subsoil; level and well drained. 45 tenant houses. Good roads and rural mail delivery and telephone connections. Abundant water power. Convenient to Railroad. At present yielding upward of 500 bales of cotton annually. **A Bargain at \$225.00 per acre.** Box 131, *LITERARY DIGEST*.

AT A BARGAIN

Nine-room house, bath, acetylene lights, artesian water; one acre land. At Martin's Point, S. C., 12 miles from ocean, on Wadmalaw River. Deep water, excellent hunting and fishing. Bridge to mainland. Daily trains and mails. Cash required \$3,000; bal. \$2,000, 2 years. Box 129, *Literary Digest*.

FOR SALE—ISLAND, CASCO BAY. Ocean view, well wooded. Fine cottage sites. Excellent for quiet summer colony. Address Box 133, *LITERARY DIGEST*.

YOUR COUNTRY HOME

where you can spend the summer, should be your own. I can offer bargains in towns near this city. **TAFT, 326 Day Building, WORCESTER, MASS.**

TEXAS BARGAIN.

216 acres, Splendid Dallas County Farm. On public road, one mile from Railroad town. 100 acres in cultivation, balance timber, pasture. Rich, productive soil. Two houses, good water. \$35.00 per acre to close estate. Well worth \$45.00 per acre. Write **ATKINNEY**, 410 Slaughter Building, Dallas, Texas.

FLORIDA ISLAND

200 Acres, 40 in Orange Grove, paying 10 to 15¢ on \$30,000 (Price). Ideal location for Resort, Hotel, Sportsmen's Club, or Home. Good hunting and fishing near. **J. M. WILSON, Jr., KISSIMEE, FLA.**

ORANGES, GRAPE FRUIT AND PINEAPPLES

PORTO RICO

is the place they are growing and proving **IMMENSELY** profitable! No Frost—No Tariff. Cheap labor & cheap freight.

LAND FOR SALE

Groves developed on easy terms. Handsome income assured. Send for booklet. **Rev. WM. JOHNSTON** 174 West 96th Street, New York

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES

Here is your chance to get a home in Florida cheap. I have 40 orange groves that must be sold either at retail or wholesale for cash. All in fine condition. No occupation more pleasant or profitable. Write for descriptive catalog and prices. **M. F. ROBINSON**, Sanford, Fla.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

\$560 PROFIT AN ACRE. This year peaches on our irrigated lands cleared \$560 an acre. There have been few crop failures. Oranges, figs, prunes, berries, vegetables, poultry raising, dairying, hay raising, yield good profits every year. Land on easy terms—long time. **IRRIGATED LAND CO.**, 323 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

City Lots, Denver, Col.

Rapidly advancing in value. Wall Street Panics don't reduce value, nor lessen income. \$250 each; \$5 monthly. Money wanted 6% on real estate. Information free. **J. COOK, Jr. & CO.**, 931-16th St., Denver, Col. Best Bank References.

25,000 ACRES

Cut-over lands cheap. Colonizing or investment. Good for fruit or general farming. **H. B. MCKENZIE**, Prescott, Arkansas.

NEW YORK CITY ACREAGE

has proven the best investment. Financial surpluses do not touch it.

Borough of Richmond assessed values increased in 1908, 15%; in 1907, 24%. Choice lots, acreage and water fronts for sale, low prices. Sure to show large profits in near future.

Write for particulars, stating class of property desired.

HANOVER LAND & DOCK CO. 15 Broad Street, New York

5-ACRE FARMS \$100

NEAR ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. \$5.00 DOWN \$5.00 MONTHLY Right in a locality where people are making big successes raising fruit, berries, truck, vegetables, poultry and aquabs. Fertile soil, pure water, good roads. Healthful mild climate puts produce early in market for fancy prices. Three main line railroads, fine shipping facilities to Atlantic City, Philadelphia and New York markets. Two large towns, all conveniences nearby. Title perfect and guaranteed. Write for booklet. **DANIEL FRAZIER CO.**, 755 Bailey Bldg., Phila., Pa.

City Lots at Mapleton Richmond Boro

Over 100 choice locations 25 x 100. \$5.00 cash, \$6.00 monthly. \$275 upward. Write for descriptive folder, maps, etc.

New York and Richmond Realty Co. 200 Broadway, New York

New Mexico


There are great possibilities for this future State. Albuquerque is the leading city. Have something unusually good in residence property. Write for free literature. **M. P. STAMM**, Sec'y, Albuquerque, N. M.

Why not Use The Literary Digest to Advertise your Country Property?

You know the power and influence of the paper. Your fellow subscribers are men of means, interested in offers of luxurious homes, extensive estates, and productive farms; and financially able to buy such property. Those who advertise Real Estate in our columns are finding the key to its successful marketing; and since the establishment of a regular department for this class of advertising, the cost has been reduced to a minimum. Let us give you details of our publicity service, especially that which concerns the preparation of handsome illustrated announcements such as will do your property justice.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York City REALTY EXCHANGE

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



"Excuse me—I know what I want, and I want what I asked for—**TOASTED CORN FLAKES**—Good day"

The package of the genuine bears this signature.

W. K. Kellogg

